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VOL RAYMOND, ALTBERA, FRIDAY, SEPT 24th 1915. No

Apostle D. O. MacKay Lays Cornerstone of Great Mormon Temple

The cornerstone of the Latter day saint temple, which when completed will have cost near unto a million dollars, was laid Sunday morning at Cardston by Apostle David O. MacKay, representing the First Presidency.

Over a thousand people witnessed the ceremony, standing for at least an hour in a drizzling rain, which at times became a downpour. Impressive and inspiring, pregnant far-reaching significance, was this function, the first of its kind enacted on British soil, this being the only Mormon temple to be erected beyond the domains of the United States.

The scene will long remain with us. The massive masonry of the retaining walls, the beautiful granite blocks of the first storey mounted on a foundation that will endure for ages, the giant steel girders awaiting their robes of polished marble, the people with heads bowed in respectful reverence, the apostle standing on the bulwarks of the sacred edifice petitioning in holy supplication the Eternal Father, formed a picture grand and ennobling.

The dedicatory prayer of Apostle MacKay was a sincere and fervent outpouring of the soul to God His timely reference to the political strife of the times, "the Earth in her travail," followed by an appeal for peace, was very touching. The prayer, and the sermon on the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man at the afternoon service, by Apostle MacKay were masterpieces of sentiment and diction. They overshadowed all other features. Direct, logical, lucid, polished, and at times eloquent, Elder MacKay occupies a distinct place among the exponents of Mormon philosophy. He is a mixture of spirituality & intellectuality with a humor that establishes a delightful equalibrium. In the pulpit he is commanding and magnetic. Such a man is Apostle David O. MacKay, who very ably represented the first presidency at Sunday's ceremonies.

The foundation stone was well laid. Our Bishop Anderson saw to that, having learned his trade in Aberdeen. A metallic box was placed in the cavity beneath the stone. The box contained among other articles, a photo of the Prophet Joseph Smith with a lock of his hair. The silver trowel used by Apostle MacKay was presented to President Smith by a member of the Winnipeg branch.

Pres. Wood directed the exercises in his usual felicitous manner. President Allen spoke at both services.

In the afternoon services were held in Alberta stake's magnificent tabernacle, which by the way, has a splendid interior but which lacks a crowning ornament of some sort.

The music was very good. Mr. Layne showing admirable taste in his choice of selections. Mr. Cure's rendition of "Nearer My God to Thee," was full of sweet harmony and feeling. Mr. Smith, heard in one of Shubert's difficult works, also made a favorable impression "Gloria" from the Twelth Muss was splendidly executed. Mr. Henson, clad in khaki, presided at the organ and Walter Berryessa assisted with the cornet.

The speakers at the afternoon session were W. A. Buchanan, M. P., directed his carefully selected utterances along patriotic lines. Pres. H. S. Allen, "Aunt" Amy Allen and Apostle Mackay. Mrs. Allen has been a Primary worker for 25 strenuous years. She is still in the harness. Her short address, bubbling with inimitable optimism, immersed in smiles, yet full of profound thought, won its way into the hearts of her auditors, and let us hope has endured.

Taylor stake was fittingly represented, Raymond, Magrath, Stirling, Welling and Lethbridge all contributed largely to the delegation, which comprised probably three hundred souls. The treatment of the Cardston people was all that could be desired. And the C. P. R. — "It was fine, thank you."

The foregoing are our impressions. As a news story it breaks all iron clad rules. But we trust our readers will allow us an opportunity to write as we feel occasion ally.

Wilcox-Selman

The principal social event of the past week was the marriage Tuesday evening of Miss Rae Wilcox, of Parawon, Utah, and Mr. Delsel G. Selman, assistant postmaster of Raymond, the nuptial knot being tied at the residence of the groom's parents. Bishop Allred officiated and only near relatives and friends attended the ceremony and reception that followed. Mr. and Mrs. Selman will reside in this city. The Leader hastens to extend its heartiest best wishes to the newly-weds.

FOR SALE—One second-hand Massey Harris binder, in good running condition. Apply, M. D Boyer, Raymond, Alberta.

James Costley has purchased a new gasoline engine to work with his seperator. He will begin threshing next week.

V. L. Tanner, "alfalfa king," is in Billings, Montana, where he has a big crop of alfalfa seed. Mr. Tanner also has a heavy crop in this district.

Mr. Doty, formerly of the Lethbridge branch of the Bank of Montreal, has taken Mr. Crowe's place as teller at the branch here.

FOR SALE—25 acre farm 7 in alfalfa, house and barn, and other buildings, Apply Mrs. A. Morrison Raymond.

Tonight at the Rex Mary Fuller will appear in her phenominal success, "Heart of the Hills," a three reel feature of thrills set in the romantic background of Kentucky.

D. Meldrum Sr. harvested his apple crop this week. The fruit ripened successfully and yielded heavy. He gathered about ten bushels from his trees, which he considers a very good yield.

Mr. N. Lorenzo Mitchell, music teacher, wishes to announce that next May or June his pupils will write on the examinations prescibed by the Boston Conservatory of Music in piano, harmony, and song accompaniment. Mr. Mitchell is to be highly commended on the securing of the unusual privilege for his pupils.

A farewell entertainment will be given in the first ward chapel Sunday evening in honor of Miss Maydell Cazier, who leaves shortly for Chicago, where she will labor as a missionary in the interests of the "Mormon" church. A splendid program will be rendered. Everybody invited.

The Jap boys shipped a car of vegetables to Winnipeg this week. Other shipments will be made to Lethbridge and Calgary. Raymond is easily the biggest shipping point for vegetables in Southern Alberta. The Japs have had splendid success with their field truck this season.

B. of T. Does More Commendable Work

One of the most satisfactory things that the Board of Trade has accomplished since its organization last year is the securing of the Patriotic Fund seperation allowance for Sergeant Gould, of this city. Mr. Gould had repeatedly appealed to the military authorities with no success. During a recent visit to his home here he drew the board's attention to the matter, which was duly presented to the committee at Calgary. In course of time the sergeant was delighted to receive a cheque for the past three months and a letter informing him that he had been placed on the permanent list of those eligible to receive the special allowance.

The Board of Trade is doing good work every day. Opportunities for civic development are continually presenting themselves and this organization is shoulder ing the burden. Every business man and farmer should join the Board of Trade. It is his financial as well as his moral advantage to do so.

Next Sunday in the Presbyterian Church a harvest festival will be held. A good program has been arranged. Mr. Thomas Allan, baritone, will sing, "Let Us Have Peace," and the pastor will deliver a special sermon. Everybody welcome 7:30 p.m.

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The Battle of the Marne

Considered to be the Greatest Battle in History

This pre-eminence properly, it not indisputably, belongs to the battle of the Marne, won a year ago by the French and British armies repelling the advance of the Germany army to capture the city of Paris. The battle lasted a week without any cessation of fighting either day or night, and during the whole of that time the combat was intensely fierce. The Germans were determined to capture the French capital, and the French and British were determined to preserve it from capture. The allies prevailed; they drove the attacking German armies back to the line of the Aisne, where they have remained ever since —a military condition absolutely unprecedented in the history of war.

The issue at stake in the battle of the Marne was far greater than appears on the surface and the importance of that week of fighting. It was, in the fullest sense of that term, one of the decisive battles of the world; for the defeat of the allies and the capture of Paris at that stage might easily have meant permanent disaster to France and injury hardly less calamitous to Great Britain. Germany had carefully prepared by years of persistent, intelligent, and costly efforts—hurled against France by way of Belgium at least a million an da quarter of men, absolutely trained, absolutely equipped, and skilfully led. To defend Paris and France there were hardly more than a million, hastily assembled without adequate preparation, but still more skilfully led; in fact the allies won by the hotly extemporized strategy not less than by such fighting as had never been seen in any previous battle for so long an interval without any allowance of time for rest. The battle of the Marne was a battle of episodes, but it was also a continuous exercise of skilful generalship on an extended scale.

History will bring out with increasing clearness the higher aspects of the issue decided during the week of the battle of the Marne. Germany intended to sweep rapidly through Belgium and France, to capture Paris, to levy on the conquered nation a huge indemnity, to enable her to finance the war at the enemy's expense, to send her spare forces to meet the Russian invader and then to crush as she has even now doing, and to turn her attention to Great Britain and to bring meanwhile Belgium, Holland and Denmark, so that her command of the shore of the North Sea and the Channel would be complete and continuous from Boulogne to Riga. This is what was intended as a military "war de force;" to state the case is to show how disastrous the defeat at the Marne was to Germany.

It was still more fatal in another and higher aspect of the campaign. The ultimate success of Germany would have put a tragic end, for an indefinite time, to the hope of peace for a general improvement of the democratic masses of Europe. They have meant an indefinitely prolonged enthronement of militarist rule over the European people at its own expense. Sooner or later that would have been broken up, but only at a [illegible] with which the present outlay is a succession. This is what victory at the Marne signifies, and from this viewpoint the expenditure was worth while for the world's civilization. The allies at the Marne represented Humanity, and their victory was its triumph.—Toronto Globe.

Tank Cars for Fire Fighting

Canadian Railways Are Being Equipped For Forest Protection Work

The management of the government railways has made important additions in fire protection in Quebec since taking over the line of the National Transcontinental for operation. A tank car, for fire fighting purposes, has been equipped and will be stationed at as near convenient points between Edmundston and Quebec. This car has a capacity of ten thousand gallons and is equipped with hose to reach a fire five hundred feet from the track. The question of attaching two such cars at convenient points between the city of Quebec and the Ontario boundary is under consideration. Special fire patrols will also be necessary, and the details are being considered. Sir Frank Cochrane, minister of railways and canals, has announced that the same measures for fire protection will be taken on government railways as are required by the railway commission of lines under private ownership. The measures referred to above constitute an excellent model for the government railways are not under the jurisdiction of the railway commission.

Special tank cars for fire fighting purposes constitute efficient means of conserving forest resources on our railway lines. The Canadian Pacific railway has two such cars stationed at Sudbury Junction, Ont., where serious fires had previously occurred. The Grand Trunk Railway has also equipped a tank car during the present season, to be used in extinguishing fires along the line from Montreal to Ottawa and Depot-Harbor, especial attention being given to that portion of the line with Lake Nipissing Park. Excellent results have been secured by both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways from the use of these cars for fire fighting work.—Cle., in Conservation.

All English battalions were recently warned to keep a careful watch for any contrivances which the Germans might use with the object of producing poisonous gases. Shortly after a certain regiment on taking over some trenches found on old bagpipe left in the lines. At once the colonel, who possessed a rare sense of humour, sent the following message to brigade headquarters: "A weird instrument has just been discovered in my trenches: it is believed to be used for producing asphyxiating noises."

African villages are kept so clean that American explorers on their return were shocked at Philadelphia and New York. In Africa the chief is the head sweeper, and if everything is not as neat as a pin he is deposed and sometimes literally loses his head.

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Woman's Life Should Vary

A Humdrum Existence is the Cause of Wife's Discontent

Nowadays a great deal is heard on all sides of the discontent of the housewife. Work that used to be so important to our sex of the preceding generation in many cases holds little or no charm to the modern wife. Women have begun to realize that something more than the actual scrubbing of floors, dusting and general work necessary for the maintained cleanliness of the house, is required to make their lives interesting and useful.

And the state of affairs is peculiar to girls who have given up an active public life for that of wife. They find their brains, which have been quickened together as allies, with Russia as their common foe, and the battles fought on the shores of the Black Sea and—how did it stand with the East sent war—as synonymous for fierceness in warfare.

It was just sixty years ago or Sept. 9, 1855, that the British, French and Turkish allies successfully stormed after a siege which had lasted nearly eleven months and which was characterized by high deeds of valor and prowess. In the war which was principally fought on the Crimean Peninsula, on the northern shore of the Black Sea, the valor displayed by both sides, Lieutenant and Balaklava—the scene of the immoral "Charge of the Light Brigade"—and the principal of Sebastopol, the Redan and Malakoff. The assailants were successful on Sept. 8, but were forced to retire, and in the night the Russians, afte: destroying the remnants of their fleet ..no a large part of the town, crossed to the northern forts. The triumphant allies entered Sebastopol on Sept. 9, 1855, and this marked the beginning of the end of the war.

By the treaty ending the Crimean war the Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations, but in 1871 the neutralization of the sea was abrogated by the powers, and Russia was assigned in by the strong fortifications built by the Turks. At the close of the Crimean war Russia was debarred from fortifying her Black Sea ports or maintaining a navy on the sea, but she later cast off this restriction, and for thirty years the czar has had a considerable navy on his southern sea.

The Sebastopol of today is an important and prosperous city, well fortified, but it is far eclipsed as a commercial importa-ce by Odessa, which has a population of nearly 650,000. Odessa is the great shipping port of the Russian grain, but since the beginning of the war its great artificial harbor has been the abode of idleness. Vast quantities of grain are stored in its huge warehouses, which are built on the narrow belt of lowland between the bluffs and the shore, the city itself occupying a position on cliffs which rise to a height of 200 feet.

The Black Sea—called the Pontus Euxinus by the ancients—derives its modern name from its dangerous waters, which are blue-black. The bottom is covered with sulphuri-ted hydrogen mud. In its greatest depth the sea is very deep, ranging from 7,000 to 8,000 feet. The surface water contains little salt.

It is a cosmopolitan population which dwells along the shores of the Black Sea. The southern shore, stretching from Constantinople to Unsacana, is sold and Asia and the Turk is supreme along its entire length. The eastern and northern shores belong to Russia, while Roumania and Bulgaria front on the western shore. Every spot of civilization, from savagery to civilization, may be seen in a tour of the Black Sea.

Rope as Strong as Steel

Of the flexible ropes suitable for general transmission a manila rope is just as strong as a solid steel bar, weight for weight, though only about 10 per cent as strong per equal cross-section. Leather, on the other hand, is only about 4 per cent as strong as a steel bar of equal cross-section, and less than 40 per cent as strong as a solid piece of manila rope as an expert writing in the current Power.

These words show that rope manufactured from the fibre of palms was used in Egypt long before the days of Christianity. Such ropes were found in the tombs of Beni-Hassan (3000 B.C.) and in the walls of these same tombs are illustrations depicting the preparation of hemp. Carvings found in tombs of Thebes represent the natives at work making rope from thongs of leather, about 1600 B.C., and Assyrian sculptures about 900 years later show elaborate hauling operations performed with rope. These records are of particular interest as indicative of the steps through which rope manufacture passed in the early ages.—Power.

The seedy person applied to a wealthy citizen for help, and received the small sum of five cents. The giver remarked as he handed him the pittance: "Take it, you are welcome; our ears are always open to the distressed."

"That may be," replied the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small an opening for such large ears."

Edmund had just begun to attend the public school, and had found a new friend, a child of whom Edmund's mother had never heard.

"Who is this Walter?" she asked. "Is he a nice little boy?"

"Yes, ma'am, he is!" replied Edmund, enthusiastically.

"Does he say any naughty words?" pursued his mother.

"No," replied Edmund, with emphasis, "and I'm not going to teach him any!"

As they sat on the shore watching a sailboat out on the lake, said Jo: "Can you tie a true lover's knot, Miss Willing?"

Said she: "No, but I can give you the address of a clergyman who would be only too glad to oblige you. I'm sure."

The Black Sea

Its Shores Have Been the Scene of Many Sanguinary Conflicts

Morgan Making Millions

Listed Stocks of U. S. Manufacturing Concerns Increased in Value

The market value of the listed stocks of thirteen representative manufacturing companies in the United States, controlled or influenced by the European war, has increased $490,000,000 since January 1. The vast increase in stock values includes by no means all the important concerns benefited by the war, but those with which the present outlay is a necessity. This is what the allies' victory at the Marne signifies, and from this viewpoint the expenditure was worth while for the world's civilization. The allies at the Marne represented Humanity, and their victory was its triumph.—Toronto Globe.

Will Manufacture Big Guns

Conference Held in Ottawa by Financiers and Masters of Industry

Canada has done so well that the British government is going to let her try her hand in the manufacture of big guns and field ordnance, including 12-inch howitzers and 18-pounders. It is a big contract in comparison with which even the difficult task of making completed shells looks simple. But over 200 Canada wizards of finance and masters of industry met in Ottawa recently to give it consideration. At the conclusion of the conference, at which Major Mahan, of the war office, outlined the situation, a committee of 20 was appointed, comprising financiers, manufacturers and members of the militia council to consider the practical and financial feasibility of undertaking such work. The committee will meet at the call of the chairman, Sir John Gibson, of Hamilton.

The proposal, it is understood, involves the establishment of a new plant, at which parts made by a variety of firms will be assembled. The plant will probably be under government control and Canadian banks will probably finance the manufacture of the plants primarily will.

The proposal follows upon the visit of D. A. Thomas, representative of Lloyd George, and Major Mahan, of the war office, to Canada. Mr. Thomas investigated the Canadian shell factories and has apparently been well satisfied with the work, and now reports that even larger work can be accomplished in the Dominion. In a short speech to the conference, Sir Sam Hughes declared that when the first order for 1,000 shells was received, it seemed like a tremendously formidable task, but that a week or so was now all that was required to turn out such a consignment. Gen. Hughes expressed the opinion that Canada was capable of doing anything she turned her hand to.

A Pathetic Romance

Belgian Maiden Heartbroken When British Lieutenant Meets Death

A pathetic romance of the war has been disclosed by the death in a little village in Flanders of a pretty Belgian girl of 19 years.

Some months ago a number of British officers were billeted in a big house of the girl's father, who is a retired forage contractor, owning considerable property. Among them was a tall, handsome young lieutenant, the youngest son of a well known peer's brother.

He fell ill suddenly, and expressing the desire to remain where he was, he was instead of being sent back to the hospital, was nursed to health by the girl, who had conceived a hopeless deep gratitude to the girl, and gave her a gold bracelet as a token. A quartette of a British officer, modelled by himself from a fragment of a German shell.

A short time afterward the officers were removed further up the line and although they had not been long there, the greatest friends it is doubtful whether the girl ever knew of his affection for him, which she was careful to try to conceal.

He was killed only a week when she heard through one of his brother officers that he had been killed, and that he had left instructions for her to be told nothing of his death. She confessed to her brother that she had tried to forget, but could not. Thereafterward she would saw her grow paler and thinner. Finally she grew ill and died. Only a few weeks later, death being due, according to the doctor, to grief acting on a naturally fragile constitution.

Right Gallant Parson

Particulars have now arrived regarding the exploit which gained Lieutenant J. O. Naismith honorable mention in General Sir John French's despatches, as well as a complimentary letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Parish.

In the course of his duties as an officer in the artillery he saw a company of Germans advancing shortly with the object of making a surprise attack on the British lines. Hastily collecting for one or two machine guns and a few snipers he concealed his party in a ditch. The Germans were allowed to pass and at a given moment a devastating fire was poured into them. They retreated to one of their own trenches they were picked off one by one by the snipers, their losing considerable. The total was 200 and forty wounded.

Lieutenant Naismith was for some time assistant in Chalmers U. F. church, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, and was ordained missionary of the Bonwell U.F. church shortly before the outbreak of war.

Still Favors Ross Rifles

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has returned from overseas to help, still more to his faith of the Ross rifle. During his visit to the other side the minister of militia devoted considerable time to stirring up things connected with the Canadian gun.

Sir Sam Hughes says that the rifle equipment of the entire second division has been overhauled and the altered Ross rifle is again in use. The process of alteration is going ahead at the rate of several thousand a day and the Ross rifle will again be furnished to the first division. The change consists in enlarging the chamber, a word according to Major-General Hughes the Canadian gun is by no means out of commission.

Jones—I don't see your husband at the club of late, Mrs. Brown!

Mrs. Brown—No, he stays at home now and enjoys life in his own way as I want him to.

How Canning Is Done Now

Be a Good Canner and Save Heir, Expert Advises the Wasteful Housewife

(From the Chicago Tribune)

"We are the most wasteful people on earth. We waste half of what we produce as food products.

"We consume more meat per capita than any other people in the world. Our ration is meat and potatoes, excepting some—supplemented by patent medicines.

"Patent medicine manufacturers have grown rich at the expense of our health. If we would eat more fruit and vegetables this condition would soon be corrected."

"Canner!" Not at all! But while Uncle Sam's expert agriculturist, C. J. Benson, was busy with these and a hundred other subjects pertaining to part of his lecture at the Chicago normal school recently, a dozen cannery experts and a score of state and county agents were demonstrating modern scientific methods in canning those same fruits and vegetables which were declared as essential to health.

Now it is a well known custom in vogue—it was given in the farmer gymnasium before 150 teachers and normal school students—that when "demonstrations" steaming pots and kettles, a roaring fire, glass jars, tin cans and all the paraphernalia that it were done" impression? Goodness no! Instead, the scientific cooks wore spotless little aprons and actually smiled while they worked, as if they liked it, and perhaps they did. There was nothing laborious or wearying about it—the way they did it.

For "canning," the way mother used to do it, is hopelessly out of date, and that the various lecturers and demonstrators sought to teach, and the lesson they will teach every day from 10 o'clock until noon, at the same place, during the remainder of the week.

"We eat too much meat—waste our fruits and vegetables—and too many patent medicines. Now—"

And Mr. Benson paused to give his words time to sink in and to smile a big, broad smile. Then—

"Cheer," he said, "is the slogan I want Chicago, Cook county, and the whole state of Illinois to adopt; one pint of fruit, quart of vegetables and a quart of greens for every family for every day in the year!"

Mr. Benson will insure the complete absence of physical ailments due to overeating or improper diet.

Canning, according to canning processes, and last of all, a long list of canning recipes were discussed and demonstrated for the benefit of the audience.

The "cold pack" method of canning was declared to be the easiest, surest, cleanliest and most practical for the housewife to use, and it is the method employed in the great canning factories of the country. Mr. Benson said, "The cold pack" method is the home just as feasibly as on a large scale.

Here is Mr. Benson's explanation of the "cold pack" method:

"The 'cold pack' method of canning simply consists of the fruits are packed in their fresh and natural state in the glass jar or container. Syrup is applied as a sterilization is being made in the jar or container after it is partly sealed, thus making it impossible for the germs of decay and molds to enter or come in contact with the food product. The sterilization also takes place, in the 'cold pack' method, after the jar is filled and sealed.

"By this method vegetables are blanched in boiling hot water, plunged into cold water, and then packed in containers and sterilized in partially closed glass jar or the ordinary tin can. By this method all food products, including general meats, poultry and meats can be successfully sterilized in a single period, with but one handling of the product.

Recipes for canning apples and their by-products and several kinds of soup were sponsored by the lecturer. They follow:

Apples.—Wash. Remove core and blemished. Pack whole apples in blanching cloth, blanch in boiling water two minutes. Plunge quickly into cold water. Pack in large glass jars or gallon tin cans. Pour over product juice of apples, cider or fresh boiling water. Fill to overflowing. Add one cupful each, thin syrup about 18 degrees density to quart of fruit. If using glass cans, put on rubbers and screw on top; if not seal completely. If using tin cases, cap and tip, sealing completely. Sterilize 12 minutes in homemade outfit; 10 minutes in water seal outfit; 6 minutes under five pounds steam pressure; 4 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool, test for leaks. Label and store.

Note—This filling can be used for apple pie by same way fresh apples would be used, except that the syrup be poured off and less sugar used. Sliced apples have already been cooked, only enough heat is needed to cook the crust and to warm apples through. Pies may be baked in 7 minutes. Pies made with these apples are as good as those made with fresh fruit.

Quartered Apples For Fruit Salads.—Select best grade culls of firm; tart varieties. Core, pare, and quarter. Drop into basin containing slightly salted cold water. Pack quartered pieces tightly in jar or tin container. Add teacupful of thin, hot syrup to each quart. Follow directions as given above.

Keeping Apple Cider Sweet.—Fill fresh jars with cold cider. Add tablespoonful of sugar to each quart. Place rubber and cap in position, partly tighten cap and tip in case. Sterilize in bath outfit 10 minutes; in steam seal outfit ten minutes; in steam pressure outfit, under five pounds of steam, 4 minutes; in aluminum pressure cooker 2 minutes. Remove jars, tighten cover, invert to cool, test joint.

Note—If you desire the cider tart or slightly fermented let it stand two or three days before you sterilize, then add about two minutes' time to each schedule given in recipe.

Reducing Sweet Apple Cider to Syrup.—Wash apples, remove decayed and worm eaten spots, press out juice as usual for cider making, be sure juice does not ferment or "work." Before sterilizing, reducing vat, or kettle should be filled. Larger than required to hold contents.

Add five ounces powdered calcium carbonate to fourteen gallons of apple cider. Boil in kettle or vat five minutes. Pour liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers, allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour clear liquid into preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to clear liquid one pint powdered calcium carbonate, stir thoroughly. Boil down rapidly to a clear liquid.

Use strong gauge or candy thermometer and bring it up to 220 degrees F., or without the thermometer reduce bulk to one-sixth original volume. To see whether cooked enough, pour a little of it into cool water. It should have the consistency of maple sugar. It should not be cooked long enough to form hard lumps when tested. When test shows syrup cooked enough pour into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, otherwise suspended matter will not settle properly and syrup will be cloudy. The white sediment which settles out during cooking is a hydrated mixture of lime with natural acid of the apple. When syrup is cooled it should be poured into fruit jars or bottles. Place the rubber cap or cork in position and tighten. Sterilize twelve minutes in hot water or wash boiler outfit, ten minutes in water seal outfit, eight minutes in steam pressure outfit under five pounds of steam, or five minutes in aluminum pressure cooker under fifteen pounds of pressure.

Apple syrup made by this method is a very palatable and delicate product. It has a flavor much like the thick syrup or jelly which is so often served with apples or baked with a little sugar.

Spiced Pork.—Secure twenty-five pounds of best hocks, joints, and bones containing marrow. Strip off fat and meat, reserving for sausage, lard or cleaver. Place broken bones in thin cloth sack, place in kettle containing eight gallons of water. Simmer (do not boil) six or seven hours. Do not salt while simmering. Skim off fat. This should make about five gallons of stock. Pack hot in glass jars, bottles, enamelled or lacquered tin cans. Partly seal glass jars (cap and tip the cans). Sterilize forty minutes in bath outfit, twenty minutes in water seal or five pound steam pressure outfit, twenty-five minutes if using pressure cooker outfit.

Chicken Gumbo Soup.—Cut two pounds of lean little veal meat, boil thirty minutes. Mince three pounds chicken and chop one-half pound onions fine. Blanch and chop one-half pound flour. Add five gallons chicken soup stock. Then add one-half pound salt and boil ten minutes. Then add three ounces powdered okra mixed with one pint water. Fill into glass jars or tin cans while hot. Process ninety minutes if using hot water bath, sixty minutes if using water seal, sixty minutes if using five pound steam press re outfit, forty-five minutes if using pressure cooker outfit.

Vegetables (Mixed) Without Stock. Two pounds lima beans, one and four pounds dry peas over night. Boil each one-half hour. Blanch sixteen pounds carrots, six pounds onions, four pounds celery, six pounds turnips, four pounds okra, one pound onions, and three pounds parsley for three minutes, and dip in cold water quickly. Prepare vegetables and chop fine in small chop. Chop onion and celery extra fine. Mix thoroughly and season to taste. Pack into glass jars or tin cans while boiling water. Process as above for chicken gumbo.

Mr. Benson gave recipes for various other soups—vegetable, cream of pea, tomato, bean, okra, chicken, and chicken broth—and told how to use tomato pulp for cream of tomato soup.

Belle—It looks like love at first sight with Bertie.

Beulah—Oh, he loved her before he saw her.

Belle—Impossible.

Beulah—No, it's not. He had read about her.

Belle—Where, for goodness' sake.

Beulah—In Bradstreet's.

"Are you going to have a garden this year?"

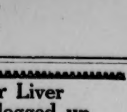
"Sure," replied Mr. Growchey. "It isn't my turn to make a garden. I'm going to keep chickens this year and let my neighbor make the garden."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.



Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co.
LIMITED
Hull, - - - Canada

$2 to $5 A DAY and commission paid. Local representatives. Either sex. Experience unnecessary. Spare time acceptable. Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples.
GROWN TAILORING CO.,
Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen. Use 5 years. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose vials, Blackleg Pills $1.00; 50-dose vials, Blackleg Pills 4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years' specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's if you cannot procure direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

$7,000 Men at War, 40,000 Ready to Go

Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, said there were at present 37,000 Canadian troops in the trenches and 40,000 more in England waiting to go to the front. Two divisions in action would mean about 50,000.

The minister confirmed the appointed of General Turner of Quebec, to command the new second Canadian division, and the reports that if the Canadians went into action as an army corps of two divisions, Gen. Alderson, commanding the first Canadian division, would take command of the corps, and that Col. A. W. Currie, commanding the second brigade, first division, would take command of the first division.

Sir Sam Hughes added that it was the policy of the militia department to appoint officers with experience at the front to new commands, and if a third Canadian division were to go into action, Gen. Mercer would be offered command of it.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Overrun in Butter Making

Overrun cannot be accurately calculated until the milk is tested and the butter made. Overrun is the difference between the amount of fat received and the amount of butter made. The amount of overrun depends upon the thoroughness of skimming the milk, churning the cream, the general loss sustained in the handling of cream, and the composition of the butter. It is possible to have butter contain as low as 10 p.c. moisture and as high as 15½ p.c. and in some cases more. It can readily be seen, therefore, that the overrun is variable quantity, depending to a considerable degree upon the efficiency of the butter-maker.

She sallied into the telegraph office and rapped on the counter. As the clerk came forward to meet her, he remembered that she had been there about ten minutes before. He wondered what she wanted this time.

"Oh," she said, "let me have that telegram I wrote just now; I forgot something important. I wanted to underscore 'perfectly lovely' in acknowledging the receipt of that bracelet. Will it cost anything extra?"

"No, ma'am," said the clerk, as he handed her the message.

The young lady drew two heavy lines beneath the words and said:

"It's awfully good of you to let me do that! It will please Arthur ever so much."—Youth's Companion.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All sizes or direct. State size and style. For 25c we will mail you one.
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Aeroplanes and Artillery

Skill With Which Batteries Are Controlled Due to Aeroplane Spotters

Reports from European battlefields constantly emphasize the predominant role played by artillery in this war, and the effectiveness of the guns is entirely dependent upon the accuracy of their fire. This has resulted in the use of aeroplanes for fire control, and the unheard of skill with which the batteries of the allies and the central powers are controlled is due to aeroplane spotters. No naval battle has yet occurred between the main battle fleets, and it cannot therefore be stated with certainty whether or not the aeroplane would be used for controlling the fire of the battleships. In the running fight between the British and German battle cruisers in the North Sea there is no evidence that aeroplanes were thus employed, although a German Zeppelin participated by attacking British vessels which were rescuing the crew of the sinking Blucher.

The control of a battle ship's salvos at present depends upon observers who are at best not more than three yards above the sea in the fire control tops. With ranges extending to eighteen thousand yards it is easily understood that accurate spotting is extremely difficult from this height. Were it possible to increase greatly the naval spotters the range could be corrected with ten times the present accuracy, and that decisive factor in naval action, "the first salvo to hit," would almost certainly be the last one which would first employ aeroplanes. No factor of national defence is more urgently needed, both for the army and naval forces, than an adequate supply of aeroplanes. A strange indifference to their military use has always placed the United States in a position of almost hopeless inferiority in this respect, and an initial appropriation for at least five hundred aeroplanes and seaplanes should be one of the first measures adopted after the assembly of the next congress.—New York Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

In the Milk Room

Valuable Advice For the Handling of Milk In a Sanitary Manner

Milk ought to be handled so that none of it is spilled about the premises. It is difficult to clean the wooden articles, even when freshly spilled. Wooden buckets are undesirable, requiring more labor to keep clean than tin ones. Galvanized iron, copper and aluminum pails and any concrete floor in the milk room are combinations that aid in and simplify the work of sanitation. After washing with hot water the milk may be turned on the inside of the room, thus cooling it and making any dust and foreign material simultaneously.

Sunlight is a destroyer of disease germs, but it is impracticable to have it with milk unless the milk pails are kept in summer. The buckets, separator parts and utensils should be where the sun will reach them during the greater part of the day, preferably under a cover of wire cloth to exclude flies from them. The milk room can be kept cooler if vines trail over it, and the windows be kept shaded. A good plan is to hang some coarse burlap sacking over the windows and keep it wet; the evaporating water absorbs a great deal of heat and materially aids in reducing the temperature inside.

Pro-Ally Pennsylvania Dutch

The population of eastern Pennsylvania is largely German by descent, but a correspondent who has been travelling through that part of the state with the express purpose of acquainting himself with public sentiment finds that it is overwhelmingly in favor of the allies. The Germans are harshly critical of the kaiser. They were shocked by the invasion of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania. They hope the Hohenzollern will receive a lasting rebuke in the present great conflict.

The correspondent has journeyed several hundred miles in Lehigh, Berks, Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery counties. He has talked with many persons, and he has not found even one who is pro-German in his sympathies. At Easton he learned that there were some pro-Germans of a mild type, but inquiry showed that they were of recent importation. The general feeling here with public men is "I am in sympathy with the allies. I have no use for the kaiser. I think the German people and my sympathy might now be with Germany if Belgium had not been guilty of some of the Lusitania massacre had not occurred. Everybody is behind President Wilson."—Philadelphia Record.

For C.P.R. Dining Car Patrons

Again the Canadian Pacific Railway is to the forefront in the consideration of their patrons. A novelty which has been introduced on their dining cars in the form of a special buffet in the dining room, on which cold meats, salads, etc, are tastefully displayed under glass covers, giving passengers an opportunity to select their salads or cuts of cold meat, which are served from the buffet by a girl in white uniform. This is the first time a cold buffet has been introduced on a dining car, and it is meeting with great success.

Regulating Prices

Practically all the governments in Europe have, since the war, put in force regulations concerning the prices of foodstuffs.

Some governments, while allowing the local authorities to fix prices on most things, issued decrees applicable to their whole territory in respect of a few highly important articles. Thus Austria and Germany both prescribed the proportion of wheat flour and bran that should be used in making bread. Later Austria and Germany fixed the wholesale price of cereals, and brought the distribution and consumption of flour and bread under strict control.

Turkey fixed prices for petroleum, sugar and flour. In Italy salt, tobacco, and matches are government monopolies, so that their prices were fixed by the central authority. Denmark, Holland and Switzerland limited themselves to controlling the most important breadstuffs of each country.

The Tactics of the Huns

When France and Russia Was Disposed of, They Planned to Crush Britain

A gentleman of German extraction until lately interned in Malta, has given an account of his West Australian of the opinions expressed to his fellow prisoners on the subject of the war. Among his companions was the captain of the Emden and other officers from the ship. According to him, Germany regarded Britain as her chief opponent and intended to crush, her completely once France and Russia were dealt with. This plan might take a very long time to develop. Had Britain not come into the war, the German plan would have been to break the olive two powers and then build a great fleet with the indemnity obtained from them. In ten years Germany would have beaten England and would then occupy the brilliant position that the British empire now holds. As for the idea that the German fleet could not come out when it liked, the raid on the east coast disproved that. It was a plan imposed on the German commander by his lack of courage, that he should keep under the protection of his harbors and pick off the British fleet one by one. When they could meet the British fleet on equal terms, they did not mind meeting in squadrons. By this plan they were getting the best possible value out of their fleet.

Regarding the captain's own exploits, he occasionally used to tell how he avoided the British pursuers, and how it all down to the advantage of wireless telegraph. On one occasion he received a call, "Have you seen the Emden?" Yes, he replied, "I am here." Later he plundered and sank, unfortunate questioner. As a result his battle with the Sydney, the captain said that as soon as he saw who his opponent was he knew his escape was at an end. His only chance was to go and meet her and try to torpedo her, but the captain was too wary and kept out of range of his guns.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. They are absolutely safe and are guaranteed free from opiates and never fail in giving relief from the minor ills of childhood and childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Albert Bergeron, St. Agapit, Quebec, says: "My baby was suffering from constipation and teething troubles and Baby's Own Tablets quickly overcame them. I shall always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Moving the Wheat

Transportation Charges on Grain Shipments of Interest to the Grower

Available information seems to indicate that the railways have made adequate provision for moving the wheat crop to tide water. When the westerns farmer is relieved of the anxieties connected with harvesting and threshing his crop his next anxiety is the uncertainty which surrounds the rate which he will have to pay for transportation. West of the Great Lakes the rate is affected by the amount of tonnage. This year the war has created a high degree of scarcity of tonnage and consequently the rate for shipping wheat east of the head of lake ports will be much higher, although we hope that this will not be the case. There is danger of cargoes being diverted to other Canadian shippers and sent via the Buffalo route, which would be of course an injury to Canadian shipping interests. The task of transporting probably more than the usual tonnage with a reduced number of vessels so quickly and cheaply that the Buffalo competition can be successfully combated is one which will t x the resources and energy of the lake freighting companies, and we hope that they will be successful in accomplishing it in a manner which will be as satisfactory to the western grain grower as to themselves. Contracts are already being made for October deliveries to Georgian Bay at three cents and over—higher than ever before for that month.—Industrial Canada.

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver which is a delicate organ peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators that are used on the afflicted of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Women Aviators

Women aviators in France are calling strong as active service. Mme. Martha Richer, secretary of the Fédération Française des Femmes Aviators, writes in the newspapers asking that woman aviators should be employed. "We are able," she writes, "to accomplish all the tasks entrusted to us. We offer our services gratuitously to France or to any of the allied nations who employ us. When we flew for sport we risked our lives. All we sacrifice which we are offering to make now does not therefore come into account. If the authorities do not wish to make use of our services near the enemy, we could replace good chauffeurs and in keeping guard over towns, and let them go to the front."

Employer—Well, what did he say when you called to collect that bill?

Clerk—That he would break every bone in my body and pitch me out of the window if I showed my face there again.

Employer—Then go back at once and tell him he can't frighten me by such nonsense.

"Tremendous number of casualties," I see by the paper."

"What paper?"

"The fly paper."

As age advances the kidneys, more than ever, require assistance and vitality runs low.

By building up the nerve force of body and brain Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an unbounded blessing to people of advanced years.

50 cents a box, all dealers.

Trust Kitchener

His Deeds for the Empire Have Won For Him the Confidence of Britishers

In the final analysis the man in whom our soldiers put their trust is Lord Kitchener. His deeds for the empire, extending over decades, have won for him the confidence of British isers everywhere throughout the wide world. Kitchener's orders are the final word. He is a real warrior, and in days gone by has delivered "the goods." Lord Rosebery, a former British premier, was convincingly when he says that we should have confidence in the British government, which means that Lord Kitchener, we are representing. Indeed, a lost cause." Lord Rosebery's remarks had special reference to conscription, but, in all war matters, his comment is applicable. We send our sons to Britain because we have faith in the British government and Britain's war minister. Is that not so? We hear too much about the incidentals and the minor personages in this awful struggle. The great minds of the Kitchener type are lot thinking of honors or personalities. No War and Empire Canada has unbounded and unshaken confidence in the British government and the great warrior, and for whom we may place our sons, confident that everything that is humanly possible will be done to win the day with the least possible sacrifice of life.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Battle Changed Into Murder

Archdeacon of London Tells of Baby Victims of an Imperial Murderer

The Archdeacon of London, preaching in St. Paul's cathedral, referred to the recent Zeppelin raid on London. "I need not go farther back than last Wednesday," said the archdeacon, "to tell you that battle has changed into murder. Speaking in the name of restraint that is due from every preacher, as well as from he press, I say that the Zeppelin raid on Sunday and five years, of one little baby, so that we may put the blame where it belongs, of the imperial murder, who allowed it, if he did not order it, all the guilt in the sight of God and the Psalmist, the most awful punishment given to the wicked will not be more than the things that they hast done."

The Russian soldier wears a numbered gauge; the French soldier has an identification card stitched into his coat; the German soldier has a little metal disk that bears his name; the British soldier has a aluminum disk, with identification marks and church affiliations; the Japanese soldier has three disks, all alike, one hung around his neck, another in his belt, and another in his pocket; the Italian soldier has a gun metal badge, with his name on a tiny parchment leaf within.

The Turk is the only soldier so lightly valued that he carries no badge of identification, evidently regarded as unnecessary in his case.

FRESH AT NIGHT

If One Uses the Right Kind of Food

If by proper selection of food one can feel strong and fresh at the end of the day's work, it is worth while to know the kind of food that will produce this result.

A school teacher in the West says of Grape-Nuts:

"At the time I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts my health was so poor that I thought I would have to give up my work altogether. I was rapidly losing in weight, had little appetite, was nervous and sleepless, and experienced, almost constantly, a feeling of weariness.

"I tried various remedies without good results, then I determined to give particular attention to my food and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding body, brain and nerves.

"Since using Grape-Nuts I have made a constant and rapid improvement in health, in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in arduous and exacting work.

"I have gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as fresh at the end of the day's work as at the beginning.

"I prefer using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with weak eyes but as my health increased the eyes became stronger.

"I never heard of another food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co. Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. Th.y are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Feed the Soil

Ways in Which the Soil May be Improved

There are several ways in which the producing power of soils may be increased, as by adding organic matter and lime, by increasing the supply of plant food elements, by improving the water supply and tilth. This is not a fixed improvement formula for every kind of soil, but it points out methods of attack. A wet marsh needs no addition of organic matter, for that would be "carrying coals to Newcastle." A poor sand, on the other hand, always has good tilth and good tilth, in this case, is not an indication of fertility.

A long cropped clay loam or a silt loam soil usually requires attention in every particular. What makes it better rather than it was twenty years ago? The humus has been largely used up. Why does it work harder and bake? Here again the lack of humus, or organic matter is largely responsible. If the soil is acid and refuses to grow good red clover, it does not contain enough lime. If the crop dries up during a short dry period the water supply is at fault. If the crop is short and the yield is low, when other conditions are favorable, starvation is the cause—the soil has not available nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium.—Canadian Countryman.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Veal and Baby Beef

There is no well demand age limit for veals, as the tenderness of calves which sell for veal are under three months, and do not exceed three hundred pounds in weight. A live weight of from one hundred and twenty-five pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds brings the highest price other things being equal as to quality. Good veal calves weighing one hundred and fifty will bring $15 per hundred pounds. Should calves of that quality be kept until a weight of three hundred pounds is reached, the price per hundred would be reduced approximately $2.00 though they might still sell as veal. Well fattened calves under twelve months of age weighing above three hundred pounds would sell as baby beef. Calves thirteen or fourteen months old well fattened would be spoken of as baby beef, but it is more correct to classify such cattle as yearlings, using the term short-yearlings for those between the age of twelve and eighteen months, and the term long-yearlings for those between the age of eighteen and twenty-four months.

New National Policy

Most of the vast vacant land areas of Western Canada are under the control of the Dominion government. The Canadian cities are full of people whose lives are unfruitful because of unemployment. After the war is over thousands of Canadian soldiers will have to be aided in returning to civil life, and thousands of British and continental soldiers will come to Canada. The vacant land is the only hope for these men. The question of a population of about two men to the square mile in the great northwest and about four men to the square mile in Ontario is a big enough question to need a new national policy, a great national landsettlement plan. We could probably put the political party which made it an issue into power, and we would put Canada on the top line as a wheat-raising country.—Vancouver Sun.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of one of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

The late George A. Hearn, millionaire art collector of New York, was noted for his kind and reasonable treatment of his employees. Mr. Hearn used to smile at the new scientific management craze, of which he once said at a dinner:

"These scientific management people, with their impossible schemes of efficiency, remind me of the little boy who, when asked to define the word 'impossible,' said:

"'Look a-here, friend, didn't I hire you to carry bricks up that ladder by the day?'

"'Yes, sir,' said the hodcarrier, touching his cap.

"'Well, I've had my eyes on you, and you've only done it half a day today. Consequently the other half coming down the ladder.'

"The hodcarrier touched his cap again.

"'I'll try to do better tomorrow, sir,' he said, humbly."

Happiest Man is Honest

We have noticed the happiest man many a time. He works for his living and he gets a good one. One thing we notice is that the man of fine habits doesn't squander a cent on liquor, tobacco or betting. He saves his money and has a ready cash for some property. He loves his home, plays with the children, reads good books and keeps company with his wife. Because of his good habits he saves a little and he gives him a chance to make an investment.

And then there is another thing—he is honest. He does good work and he will not smooth over bad work. Every dollar he gets represents just that much of honest labor. It is this, largely, that makes him prosperous and happy. Make longs like on a level, and so does conduct and character and prosperity. If a man is mean and low, so will the consequences be. He cannot be one thing and his experience another. A low lived man may grow rich and happy, but it will not be for long. Anybody can tell what's the matter with a man if he is with him a day; he will soon see if the other is a spleen, a stomach, an uplift or a hope.—Ohio State Journal.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT

Cruelty of the Turks

Armenian Massacres Just as Barbarous as in the Olden Days

Horrible details are being received as to the methods employed by the Turks in their policy of exterminating Armenians.

One large village of 2,000 homes, inhabited exclusively by Armenians, was recently exterminated with diabolical cruelty. The gendarmes first sent an order to the inhabitants to evacuate the village. The villagers took no notice of the order. Then 200 soldiers appeared with orders to enforce obedience. The Armenians resisted, and in the ensuing fight the Turkish soldiers were worsted and forced to flee.

Battalions of troops then established a cordon around the village. Machine guns were set in place and incendiaries sent into the village with lighted torches. Buildings were fired in every direction, and soon the whole village was in flames. The miserable Armenians, men, women and children were almost all burned alive. Those who tried to escape were shot. Only four escaped, one of whom related the story.

In other instances the Turks are separating the men from the women and children and the able bodied men are drafted into the Turkish army, while the young women are sold to harems. The old men, the old women and the children are turned loose in uninhabited districts.

Asthma Cannot Last when the greatest of all asthma specifics is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves that credit. It has countless cures to its credit which other preparations had failed to benefit. It instantly helps at the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

France at War is Serious

The French are a surprise even to the most ardent admirers of the French character in America has been the sudden transformation of a versatile, theatrical people, easy to ridicule in farce. The French were supposed to be frivolous, pleasure-mad, and of course, immoral. Yet we find them fighting this most sordid of wars in a spirit serious, calm, effective, the coolest of all the combatants—and with an unshakable optimism and a religious belief in the goodness of their cause, in the justice of which Anatole France, the frivolous or weak! Rather with a silent, serious tenacity that bodes ill for those across the Rhine, who with all the rest of the world have been deceived by the popular psychology of French character.

The Germans utterly misread the French character. They knew not what the French are after ten months of dreary trench warfare, during which the frivolous little men have defied their biggest efforts to break them. They only know that the French are cheerfully preparing for another winter in the trenches, and as many as may be necessary. So after this, nobody will speak of the French as "light" or "frivolous." The entire world, including its enemies, takes off its hat to the gallant, patient French soldier.—Robert Herrick, in the Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

War Conditions

The British government's undertaking on a piece of paper to pay £100 is still worth to face value, whereas the German government's notes have fallen to about 80 per cent. and are still falling. Notes must take the place of coins of the precious metal nearly the same value required at this moment a large reserve of gold at its disposal. For a hundred and one reasons we must be fewer paper profits, and at the same time the nation must place all its resources of gold at the disposal of the government. We are engaged in a contest unparalleled in its character, and must submit, with what cheerfulness we can summon to our aid, to war conditions.—London Daily Telegraph.

Happiness

The great mass of the Indian workers in the United States are engaged in a comparatively small number of occupations. The latest official figures show that 85.4 per cent. of the total number of gainfully employed Indians are in seven occupation groups —agricultural laborers, 35.5 per cent.; farmers and stock raisers, 29.1 per cent.; lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers, 2.4 per cent.; laborers in manufacturing and transportation 6.3 per cent.; basketmakers and weavers, 7.4 per cent.; launderers and laundresses, 1.9 per cent.; and servants and waiters, 2.6 per cent.

"Your wife came from a fine old family, didn't she?"

"No; she brought them with her."

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Diebels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

MAGRATH NEWS

Ira Fletcher, who was summoned to Burdett on account of the illness of his mother, returned Wednesday evening. Mrs. Fletcher is much improved. Mr. Fletcher reports bumper crops on the Medicine Hat line.

Impounded

One bay horse, 12 years old branded, JCP combined, (the P slanting, on left shoulder.

Ed. Hodges, Pound-keeper.
Magrath

Little Edgar Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, sustained a painful accident Tuesday, when he fell from the verandah, breaking his arm near the elbow. He is now doing nicely.

Jos. Alston has been awarded the mail contract for the Del Bonita—Hacke route, out of Magrath, and has signed up for four years, the life of the contract.

A new Rumely separator arrived this week for A. Shelton.

Miss Goodeve, of the local school staff, was a visitor to Lethbridge Thursday.

A party of ladies from Spring Coulee spent Friday with the local ladies auxillary of the Presbyterian church.

It might be interesting to Magrath people to know that Mr. and Mrs. Eli Bennett have moved from Burley, Idaho, to Payson, Utah.

F. W. Karren is driving a new "Russell" roadster.

Miss Gwendolyn Merrill, of Hillspring, daughter of John Merrill, formerly of Magrath, is studying nursing in Provo, Utah, hospital.

LONG JIM
Magrath ALTA.

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERY
Ice Cream Soda Fountain
Candy Tobacco Cigars
Good Meals our Specialty
LONG JIM

DENTISTRY
Dr. C. M. FLETCHER
Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery
At Raymond Every other Wednesday: office Room 2 Security Blk.

Stormy Weather Hampers Threshing

Threshing has started in the Magrath district, although the run was short owing to the storm. R. W. Bradshaw was fortunate in getting threshed. Phillips and Heathershaw are also busy.

Out north a number of rigs are operating, It is becoming more apparent every day that the number of machines in the district will be inadequate to handle the harvest It is possible that Christmas will see a pile of grain in the fields unthreshed.

Practically all of the grain is cut with the exception of late oats, most of the oats are frosted, and there will be few oats in the country fit for seed next year. Grain men also state that as more wheat comes into the elevators they notice a greater amount of frosted grain than was previously anticipated.

The grain is yielding tremendously, Thirty-five bushels will likely prove the nearest average, but there are yields reported both from Magrath and Spring Coulee that run well over the fifty bushel mark.

Karren, Peterson and Evans are still contracting heavily for Strong and Dowler. This live-wire firm has the credit of snipping the first car of 1915 wheat from Raley Woolford, Spring Coulee, Bradshaw, Magrath, Raymond and Stirling. Karren did a very satisfactory business in Stirling and Raymond districts this week, as did Peterson and Evans in the Magrath district.

One noticeable feature of this year's harvest operations is the preparation of the farmers to hold a goodly portion of their crop. Granaries and bins are being built and bankers are advising their patrons to sell only enough to relieve their pressing requirements Thus it is possible that the bulk of the 1915 crop will be placed on the market next May. The Dominion government has also given this advice.

A. Mercer is on a Business trip to Utah.

Mrs. George Thompson will be an excursionist to Utah on Monday.

Agent Munroe of the C. P. R. station here, has been given an assistant, Ben Hood, a former employee, being in charge of the freight department.

J. L. Finlayson has just received another consignment of the famous Galt Nut Coal. This coal is clean and has splendid heating qualities. It is becoming a great favorite the demand for it being brisk.

FOR SALE—One second-hand Massey Harris binder, in good running condition. Apply, M. D Boyer, Raymond, Alberta.

Wanted
WHEAT
All You have to Sell at our Elevators at
Raymond Welling Magrath
Highest Prices in Carloads or Less
Call on our agents for prices before selling others
Ellison Milling & Elevator Co.

Public Notice

Notice is hereby given that the following described lands will be offered for sale at the Town Hall in the Town of Magrath on Tuesday October 12th 1915. At 2 O,Clock P.M.

Lot	Block	Plan	Upset Price
27	35	3046H	$29.95
28	35	"	29.95
29	35	"	29.95
30	35	"	29.95
31	35	"	29.95
32	35	"	29.95
33	35	"	29.95
19	35	"	53.50
20	35	"	53.50
21	35	"	53.50
22	35	"	53.50
4	48	"	36.90
5	48	"	36.90
30	48	"	50.00
31	48	"	50.00
41	48	"	32.00
42	48	"	32.00
43	48	"	32.00
44	48	"	32.00
5	95	3985J	21.55
5	96	"	46.70
3	68	3046H	52.25
4	68	"	52.25
3	28	"	64.60
27	48	"	36.35
East ½ 3-4 77		3046H	51.25
Eight Acres in			
	31	3985J	595.75
N. ½	3	"	190.00
All of	52	"	638.00
2	98	"	120.25
3	98	"	120.25
4	98	"	120.25
5	98	"	120.25

West ¼ L.S. 10 & W. ½ L.S. 15. of Sec. 22 Tp. 5 Rg. 22 W. 4th M. 570.00

RD. HODGES
Secretary and Treasurer
Town of Magrath.

LOST—A brown worsted coat Finder return to Leader office.

Good Eating Makes Good Humor

We put everybody in good humor by our nice, fresh Groceries. Ask anyone who keeps the cleanest and freshest Groceries and Provisions, and the answer will invariably be

Grant and Davies

OUR Groceries are Reliable

TOMATOES for Frying. "Meaty" is the word to use in expressing the quality. They come in large cans already for frying. Per can ..... 15 cents
Per Case, come & get our price

CORN The finest brand of Canadian Corn. Bought before the present advance in price.
Per Can ..... 12½ cents
Per Case, come & get our prices

PEAS Early June Peas
Per Can ..... 12½ cents
Per Case, come & get our prices

PUMPKIN Finest Ontario Pumpkin, No. 3 large cans
Per Can ..... 12½ cents
Per Case, come & get our price

Evaporated Peaches, finest Californian, large size right thro' the case. Per lb. ..... 11½ cts
Per case, come and get our price

Evaporated Prunes, large size, we sell prunes not stones
Per lb. 15cts
Per case, come & get our price

Evaporated Apricots, extra fine stock per lb. 17½
Per case, come & get our price

Evaporated Apples, large rings no pips or peel, you can hardly tell them from fresh apples
Per lb. 12½cts
Per case, come & get our price

Currents, absolutely fresh and clean. These are this year's stock. Per lb. 12½cts
Per case, come & get our price

Beans, Rice Tapioca Cocoanut Sago Coffee Get Our Prices You'll Buy

Grant & Davies
Box 111 MAGRATH Telephone 82

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-agency) on certain conditions.

Duties:—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead, Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Livestock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. .CORY C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. -6438

FALL GOODS
Are Now on Display

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE IN MAGRATH

Our Stock is New and Select

Magrath Trading Co.
"A good place to Trade"

Raymo'd Opera House

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Monday, Oct. 4th

F. Stewart Whyte Presents

"The Girl from Nowhere"

In Two Acts and Four Scenes

18 ACTING PEOPLE 18

A Carload of Scenery and Costumes

PRICES: 50c, 75c, and $1.00

Have You Paid the Printer?

Comedy Hit Plays Here October 4

Manager King, of the Raymond Opera House, returned Thursday evening from Calgary, where he secured the brilliant musical comedy success, "The Girl From Nowhere" for a one night engagement Monday, Oct. 4th. A big cash guarantee was given to bring in this stellar production, and its financial failure simply means that Raymond will be struck off the theatrical lists entirely.

Seats will be on sale at Blair's drug store in a few days. Magrath opera lovers should phone early for reservations.

Dr. Beeman left this week for Washington, where he will visit his wife, who is recuperating from a prolonged illness. Dr. Wray, of Raymond, is attending to the doctor's practice during his absence.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Excursion To Salt Lake City

Account, Conference of Mormon Church

Dates of Sale Sept. 27 to Oct. 4th

Full Particulars From C. P. R. AGENT, Raymond, or

R. Dawson,
Dist. Pass. Agent, Calgary

Security Invst. Co. Ltd

Insurance – Notary Work

RAYMOND ATLA.

Douglas Fowler left this morning for Edmonton, where he will enter the pharmacy department of Alberta University. Warren Taylor will likely take his place in the Magrath Pharmacy.

South Must Bear Share Of Burden

The Canadian Patriotic Fund is a deserving clarity. It is the duty of those who "stay at home" to assist the dependent ones of those who have enlisted to fight for OUR sacred liberties

Two hundred thousand dollars must be raised throughout Southern Alberta, Taber constituency, in which Raymond is located, will be asked to raise $4,000 within the next twelve months. Our sister riding to the west, Cardston, has been alloted $2,500. Calgary City will contribute $90,000 and Lethbridge $12,000.

This will mean a sacrifice, but the amount can be raised. If every individual does his and her duty it will be a combarative ly easy task.

Subscribe to the Leader

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described Lots have been forfeited to the Town of Raymond for non-payment of Taxes, and will be sold at Public Auction at the Town of Raymond on the 9th day of OCTOBER A. D. 1915 at 10 A. M. TERMS CASH.

	Upset Price
Lots 1 and 2 in Block 17 Plan 2039-I	$75.00
Lot three. Block fifteen Plan 2039-I	$200.00

TOWN of RAYMOND
S. Farnham Kimball,
Sec'y-Treas.

MASSAGE

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED SHAMPOOING

Miss K. Holmes, graduate of the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute, Medical Massage and Gymnastics (Swedish) Electrical Vibratory and Therapeutic Light Treatments, Electrolysis and Shampooing Treatments given by appointment only. Room 1, Hall Block.

Phone 1710 LETHBRIDGE, Alta.

OPPORTUNITY

KNOCKS TO-DAY

FARMERS, Take no chances: contract your grain with a strong, reliable Firm. We solicit your business on a well-established REPUTATION

Highest Prices Quickest Returns

Absolute Security

By Our Special Telegraphic arrangements we are continuously in touch with the Winnipeg and Calgary Grain Exchanges

GRAIN Karren, Peterson & Evans **MERCHANTS**

MAGRATH - - - PHONE NO. 6

Representing STRONG and DOWLER, of Calgary

FALL SKIN SORES

When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease, apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles. Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Fine Healer! Druggists and Stores Everywhere.

Zam-Buk

Lumber Trade in B. C.

Great Britain Buys Large Quantities of British Columbia Lumber

A total of 28,500,000 feet of British Columbia lumber is now either on the way to Great Britain or is being prepared for shipment, largely as a result of the joint effort of the Dominion and provincial governments to stimulate the lumber industry by sending abroad Mr. H. R. MacMillan as special lumber commissioner. Mr. MacMillan, before accepting a position under the Dominion government, was chief forester for the British Columbia government. He is now on his way to South Africa and it is believed that further stimulus to the export lumber trade will follow.

Of the 28,500,000 feet ordered, 10,000,000 feet is now on its way to Great Britain. Another 10,000,000 is being loaded, and orders for 8,500,000 remain to be filled.

Discussing the effect of the heavy export orders from Great Britain in an interview, Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, who is greatly interested in Mr. MacMillan's mission, points out that the orders from Great Britain this year are equal to 75 per cent. of the entire export trade done last year. It will bring about $250,000 in new capital to the province.

The lumber industry of British Columbia last year produced about $34,000,000 of which $12,000,000 was expended direct to the workers in the form of wages, another $5,500,000 in materials in supplies and about $13,000,000 was expended in transportation. British Columbia benefited to the revenue by about $3,000,000.

An important feature of Mr. MacMillan's work has been in arranging for ships to transport the lumber required for admiralty contracts at a time when the lack of tonnage is an important problem.

Simple and Sure

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment, the only directions are to rub, and when used as a results to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

Russian Orders Founded Long Ago

The Orders of St. Anne, St. Stanislaus and St. George are all well-known Russian Orders of Knighthood.

The Order of St. Anne was founded by Charles Frederick, Duke of Holstein Gottorp, in 1735, in honor of his wife, Anne Petrobna, a daughter of Peter the Great and famous Czar, who remodelled Russia on a European basis, acquired the Baltic Provinces in which Saint Petersburg, present going on, and founded Petrograd, the capital. It was adopted as a Russian Order in 1797 by their grandson, the Emperor Paul. There are four classes.

The Order of St. Stanislaus was founded originally as a Polish Order by Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, the famous King of Poland, in 1765. It was adopted as a Russian Imperial Order in 1831.

The Military Order of St. George was founded by the Empress Catherine in 1769 for military service on land and sea, with four classes. A fifth class for non-commissioned officers and men, was added in 1807. The badge is a white cross with gold borders, with a red central medallion, on which is the figure of St. George slaying the dragon. The ribbon is orange with three black stripes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Doctor Saved His Life

A Chinaman was asked if there were good doctors in China.

"Good doctors!" he exclaimed. "China have best doctors in world. Hang Chang one good doctor; he great, he saved my life."

"You don't say so! How was that?"

"Me velly bad," he said. "Me called Doctor Han Kok. Give some medicine. Get velly, velly ill. Me called Doctor San Sing. Give more medicine. Me grow worse—velly ill. Me Blimeby callee Doctor Hang Chang. He no got time; no come; no come. Me died my life."

Cubist Artist (who is being arrested for espionage by local constable)—My dear man, have you no aesthetic sense? Can't you see that this picture is an emotional impression of the inherent gaiety of spring?

Constable—Stow it, Clarence! D'yer think I don't know a bloomin' plan when I sees one?"—Punch.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETOR

A Trip Through Canadian West

(By Chas. O. Robinson in the Live Stock Report, Issued by Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago and South St. Paul)

Leaving Chicago recently for a trip through the above territory, the writer spent the day on the south St. Paul market. Mr. W. Thomas, our head cattle salesman at the above point, accompanied me and we went to Crookston, Minnesota, to attend the fair. Mr. Walter Hill, son of the well known pioneer, railroad builder and financier, made a splendid exhibit of pure bred cattle at the fair, the most of which carried off blue ribbons. He spent the day with us and that night we travelled up to his 32,000 acre farm at Northcote, Minn., where we were royally entertained at breakfast by Mrs. Hill. Mrs. Hill and daughter decided to go to Winnipeg with us, which was a delightful surprise, as we never dreamed that we would be fortunate enough to have such good company on the writer's first trip to Canada.

We spent two days in Winnipeg and were royally entertained by Messrs. Wickman and Cameron, the men connected with the big packing and supplying firm of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co. We motored out to the stock yards and found business at that point going along about the same as usual. The yards are nicely located, and we were well looked after by the manager of the yards. We also visited the Agricultural College, which is a tremendous affair, in fact the buildings were a great surprise as they were very substantial and certainly impressed one with their grandeur. The weather was rainy and bad, however, which prevented our staying longer in the city. While in Winnipeg we had with a swell resident district along the banks of the Assiniboine river, the homes of Messrs. Gordon and Fares are located.

From Winnipeg we travelled to Regina, where we were royally entertained at luncheon at the Regina Club by the mayor and a large delegation of the leading citizens. We were then driven to the Agricultural College, where we were royally entertained by the assistant minister of agriculture and the province of Saskatchewan. We were greatly surprised at the small number of sheep in the province and also the liberty of sale for the farmers to buy all the breeding sheep they could get their hands on.

From Regina we went to Moose Jaw, where we were treated royally by Messrs. Robertson and Hutchison, representatives of the Gordon, Ironsides & Fare packing plant at that point. We were met with $10 checks their plant, and wish to congratulate them on the splendid manner in which their methods and the cleanliness of the buildings from start to finish. We were then driven around the city, which had a nice dinner with those gentlemen and a number of their friends, including Mr. Robert Gordon, who is a well known cattleman at that point, who is about the only Scotchman in the famous Cruickshank family of Shorthorn fame, who entertained us at his house after dinner. He is a typical shank and daughter being exceedingly kind to us.

From there we took the midnight train and went to Swift Current, Saskatchewan, where we were met at the depot by Mr. Ellis, superintendent of the Matador Cattle Company, they having a large ranch of 75,000 acres under the Canadian government. We had a good look at the cattle and the range and spent one night at the ranch. We came back to town in good form after several breakdowns on the road.

We then took the train to Maple Creek to attend a meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association. It was held in the Masonic Hall and lasted from 3 o'clock until 6 o'clock p.m. D. A. Wylie was in the chair and the meeting was a great success, as this association was practically resurrected and a great many new members joined. Mr. Wiley handled the meeting in a masterly manner assisted by our rare friend, Major Simpson of Moose Jaw, and Mr. Ole Alafson of Maple Creek. Mr. Wiley was elected honorary president, Cecil Lockslake of Maple Creek, president, J. H. Beatty of Piapot, vice president, and G. S. Herringer, manager of the Merchants Bank of Maple Creek, secretary and treasurer. The meeting was attended by a representative of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who gave the stockmen great encouragement, stating that their shipments this fall as usual would be well looked after. From Maple Creek we travelled on to Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Crane Lake and had the pleasure of staying all night at the Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Ranch, which is well formerly managed by our late friend, Mr. D. D. Andrews. We were royally entertained by Mrs. Fares and Mr. Gordon Ironsides and Mr. Spear, the general manager. The ranch is one of the finest we drove all over the ranch, inspecting a very fine herd of Shorthorns and numerous fine grain fields, including wheat, oats and rye, most of which was five feet high, and a splendid crop of barley.

From there we took a train for Medicine Hat, situated in the province of Alberta. We were met at the train by W. A. (Billy) Taylor from the Spencer Cattle Company, also Mr. Bell who drove us around in his car, and landing at the hotel we met Mr. J. H. Spencer, president of the Western Stock Growers' Association, and a number of other leading cattlemen. The following evening there was a big meeting held at the Court House which was well attended. Mr. Spencer took charge of the meeting, assisted by Mr. H. W. Ireland, secretary; Hon. R. B. Peacock, Mr. Harper, the veterinarian for the province of Alberta, and Mr. Lynch, manager of the Bank of Commerce. The meeting was a great success, thanks to the above gentlemen and their friends. There were some very good speeches made and all present had a very good time.

From Medicine Hat we travelled on to Gleichen, Alberta, where we were met at the train by Mr. Chris Bartsche and a number of leading cattlemen. A meeting was held at Mr. Bartsche's office that afternoon and in the evening we had a big banquet at the McHugh Brothers Hotel, which lasted until the wee small hours of the morning. We had some very good speeches, one of which impressed the writer very much, as it was given in the Blackfoot Indian language. The following day Mr. Thomas and I were

driven all over the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. In the party were Mr. Chris Bartsche, Douglas Hardwick, of A. Mills, Alec McHugh, Walter McHugh, Jack McDaniels, E. H. McGuire and Bert Lyons. We were unfortunate enough to burn up Mr. Hardwick's car, as it failed to run after we got about three miles, and he thought it best to let the oil run out of it and send back for another car, and in about three minutes Mr. Hardwick asked Alec McHugh to touch a match to the oil and see if it would burn, and it was all over in a few seconds. Some of the boys said he did it purposely just to show Mr. Chicken that the Gleichen crowd was not the slowest crowd in the country. Gleichen is a regular frontier town of the west. It is the largest cattle shipping point in Alberta. Mr. Bartsche's stampede every spring which is attended by cattlemen and their friends for a radius of miles around. Through the courtesy of Mr. Bartsche, who had his man drive us to Calgary, some sixty miles to the west, we were given a chance to see the country, and I want to say that was one of the most beautiful sights that I have ever witnessed. We passed field after field of wheat, oats, rye and barley, which presented a most beautiful sight, between the hours of 8.30 and 8.30. The road we passed the farm of George Lane, the veteran cattleman, who not only one of the leading ranchmen of Alberta, but is farming extensively. We did not stop at his ranch as we drove past, as he was at his farm on the River ranch. We arrived at Calgary about 9 o'clock. That evening we took a little walk after dinner looking over the B. Burns & Company retail market, which is about just a donut in their west retail meat market in the world.

While in Calgary we were entertained at dinner by Mr. P. Burns and son, Mr. George Lane, which we consider quite an honor. We were also royally entertained at the Ranchmen Club and while there spent several pleasant moments with Mr. A. E. Cross and Mr. Henry Smith, to whom we are much indebted. We also had the pleasure of visiting the packing plant of Messrs. P. Burns & Company with Mr. George Lane and found the same very clean and strictly modern. The Burns Company are doing a very large business in the northwest and we are told, from good authority, that they had one hundred markets in different parts of the northwest, which speaks for itself.

From Calgary we travelled north to Olds, Alberta, where we were met by Mr. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province of Alberta, and a number of others. We were taken through the Agricultural College, which we found very interesting, as they have a splendid school for boys and girls and they are doing excellent work along the lines of teaching everything pertaining to the farm. From there we found our way up to Calgary, where we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Rutherford, an old Kelso man and a personal friend of our old Uncle, who has charge of the agricultural department of the Canadian Northern Railway. We had a very pleasant visit with him and while there he gave us a good lot of information, telling us that his company had put out eight thousand cows among the farmers and wanted to help them encourage cattle raising and dairy products. He also gave us a photo showing their farm and seed lots and one showing some yearlings they had fed last winter.

From Calgary we travelled south to High River, where there was a meeting arranged through the courtesy of Mr. Arthur Barber, manager of the Union Bank of High River, Alberta. Unfortunately a heavy rain storm during the day and night previous made it impossible for anyone to reach town, and for the meeting which was there was Mr. Robert Macleay, who had come in from his ranch the previous day, and we enjoyed that visit at their pleasant social club. While there Mr. Dunbar showed us around the town for Mr. R. B. Bedford's farm that was between six and seven feet high. We returned to Calgary that afternoon.

On Thursday morning we started for Macleod and were joined at Claresholm by Mr. Thomas Mercer and several friends. We arrived in Macleod about noon time and met the leading cattlemen and bankers at the Macleod club. We had a very nice lunch at the leading hotel which was presided by at least twenty-five. After lunch we spent the afternoon at the club and we had a very good meeting and some very good speeches. Mr. E. H. (Ned) Maunsell, being the president of the crowd, took the chair, the same one that he always sits in by the fireplace, and kept the meeting in good order. Most of the people from out of town left that evening for their homes and the next day we had the pleasure of being driven over Mr. Maunsell's ranch, which is on the Pincher Creek station. We found his cattle in splendid condition.

We left that evening for Raymond, where we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Raymond Knight, who is the son of Mr. Jesse Knight, the multi millionaire and land owner of Salt Lake City. Mr. Knight drove us up to the Knight sugar factories and over several of their farms that evening, where we saw excellent crop of grain and timothy hay. He invited us to drive over to the Knight Cattle Company ranch south east of Raymond the following day. He said to be ready at 6 o'clock in the morning and was right on hand with his motor car, and we drove to the ranch some twenty-five or thirty miles distant, where we had a splendid breakfast. A little later on he drove us out over the range and took us to a very high point where he could see thirty to forty miles in every direction. We found his cattle in splendid condition, most of which were high grade Herefords. After getting stuck at the river and pulling the car out three or four times by hand we drove back to town and had a delicious dinner at his home, and were cordially treated by Mrs. Knight. That afternoon he drove us to one of his small farms, as he called it, where he has about 5,000 acres of wheat and other grain; a bad storm had struck and destroyed part of the wheat. He has one of the best equipped farms we have ever seen. He has a hay barn that will hold 300 tons, all electric lighted. He has hog pens, cattle branding chutes and everything up-to-date. Every building connected with the farm has running water in it. We then drove to the McIntire ranch, which is well known for producing the very choice Herefords.

Leaving Raymond the following morning at 7:00 a motor and drove to Cardston, where we met Mr. E. J. Wood, head of the Alberta Creamery, who was very kind and courteous. He very kindly showed us the new temple that they are building that will cost upward of half a million dollars.

We found the crops in every part of Canada to be the best ever grown, in fact they will break all records with another ten days of sunshine. This will be a godsend to the people of Canada, as last year, owing to abundance of rain, the crops were badly damaged were not up to normal. We understand that a widow who has large holdings northeast of Cardston is growing between 10,000 and 15,000 acres of wheat. This is one of the many live way that people farm in the Canadian Northwest.

One dose of Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms, so that the child will no more be troubled by their ravages. The powders are tasteless, so that no child will object to taking them. They are non-injurious in their composition, but have the quality that a worm cause vomiting, that must not be taken as a sign that they are unsuiting, but as an indication of their effective work.

Mirages Seen by Botha's Men

An incident illustrating the great faith of natives performed by the men who composed General Botha's force in German South-West Africa is related in a letter from a lieutenant who was with one of the columns.

They made forced rides, he says, through barren, sandy country for many days, and when they were quite sleep, and continues:

"The fatigue became awful I be gan to feel light headed. Nothing seemed to become a straight wall in front of us, and the effect of the sun reflected from the dust made me imagine I saw great palaces and churches, with the stars as little windows.

"Then I would pull myself together and tell myself there was nothing in front, and they would turn into funny old giantesses dancing in the moonlight.

"I learned afterwards that everyone suffered from these hallucinations. There was no check now; we galloped on and on, mile after mile, over ground, which, in daylight, I knew leaving it to the horses. Those splendid horses! They were far saner than we were."

A Good Listener Paid

A French soldier, fighting in the Argonne has just been informed that he has inherited $40,000 from a relative, whom he had encountered hardly who lived in the same village as the soldier.

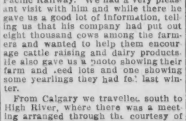
The officer's will ran: "Being without family, I leave the whole of my fortune to the soldier who, by desire thus to show my gratitude to him for having for many years listened to the story of my life, and of interest to the story I used to tell of how I lost my right arm in the war of 1870.

"I pray and trust that he will be spared the return to civil life after the war, and my only request to him is to come occasionally to my tomb and there relate some of his own war experiences."

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son.

"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he could not keep it in his eye."—Kansas City Star.



Of all overworked women probably the housewife is the hardest worked. She has so much to attend to, with very little help. Her work can be lightened if she knows the value of system and she should try and take a short rest in the daytime. A physician who became famous all around the world, Doctor Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., specialized in women's diseases, for many years practiced medicine in a farming district. He there observed the lack of system in the planning of the work.

If it is a headache, a backache, a sensation of dragging down pains, or an uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all these are the real trouble very often centers in the stomach. In order to get on the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The disorder should be treated steadily and systematically with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

For diseases from which women suffer "Favorite Prescription" is a powerful restorative. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by these diseases.

If you are a sufferer, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form today. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

War As A Science

This Warfare is as Casual as Office Business

Artillery actions in the triangle formed by Dunkirk, Nieuport and Ypres have figured conspicuously in the official communications, but so far-flung is the battle line that it requires that one be either in the secrets of the general staff or possess the advantage of observers in anchored balloons to determine where such activity is likely to be encountered.

On a day when the official statement referred to activity in the vicinity of Nieuport, Steenstraete and Boesinghe, the Associated Press correspondent motored here, there and everywhere in the territory, seeing and hearing bursting shells, but never getting within a mile or so of one—in a most sadly demolished uninhabited Belgian village, an officer said:

"Yes, they bombard this place daily, usually about 2 o'clock."

With business audible ahead, that was too long ot wait and the correspondent's motor car was driven on.

Then a visit was paid to the spot where was concealed a big gun that already had thrown some firing.

"When are you going to fire again?" was asked of the lieutenant who received the correspondent.

"Whenever they telephone us what the range is and how many shots to fire," was the reply.

Artillery warfare in this sector is as casual and matter-of-fact as the routine of a New York business office.

The big gun looked as peaceful as an old Civil War cannon on a village green. So it remained until a direct hit was registered in the rear, to received reports of aerial observers, and by a mathematical calculation the target was definitely outlined the next action. The individual artillerist has no more definite idea of the result of his activity than a wireless operator transmitting electric things they have to say about his receiving apparatus is out of order.

Watching the artillery battle from the Dune at the listening to the racket of a Fourth of July celebration in the next town to the celebration in your own just as likely as not be exploding when you visit the one from which the report was heard from afar.

The reality of war is realized only when companies of soldiers return from the trenches, saying for instance that they lost no men, but that their neighbors had lost sixteen or when an American ambulance chauffeur greets one on the roadside with "there is no need to hurry the man there died before we could reach the hospital."

Even an artillery action does not seem to interfere with agricultural progress in this busy corner of Belgium. Peasants were working in the field next to the batteries and the army officers declared to be safe even for troops unless necessity sent them. The sound of artillery French, Belgian and British soldiers by hundreds and thousands in hospitals, the capacity of which ranges from one with 2,000 beds down to one with 200, and the sound of artillery Mary Borden-Turner of London.

Whole brigades of soldiers are constructing second, third and fourth line trenches back of the lines, and covering acre after acre with barbed wire for one soldier fighting, fifty evidently are working at entrenching, building roads, laying tracks and building bridges, in preparation to prevent a German advance through country where every foot is known, however, to prevent the Germans will never penetrate.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment I have found. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO,
"Woodlands" Middleton, N.S.

Lloyd-George Shells

An officer in the artillery, who took part in the battle of Hooge, has written to a friend describing the final scene, says a London paper.

It was the new Lloyd George shells which gave us the heart to make the charge, after being so heavily hit. These new shells are magnificent, and after four days' bombardment of our captured trenches they gave three cheers for Lloyd George.

A Word of Warning

Every German who boasts of his hatred a citizen should proceed to the following oath of allegiance. "I renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign Government, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which I was a subject. The wording is sufficiently plain and this oath is not to be considered a "scrap of paper," as was that by which Belgium's most pulsanat monarch William Hohenzollern. A violation of this title is treason, and treason has heretofore been summarily dealt with in this country. —Puck.

Panama Pacific Ex. Pays Expenses

Mr. G. T. Bell, passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk System, received a telegram from the directors of the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, stating that the exposition is now out of debt. Most of the immense cost of erecting the exposition has been met by the gate receipts of visitors who have daily poured through the entrance gates of the ground. That such an exposition could have proven a financial success is looked upon as a striking testimonial to the efficient manner with which this greatest of all the positions was organized. A special celebration was held in San Francisco to mark the occasion.

Corporal (to soldier reporting sick) —What's the matter with you?

Tommy Atkins—Pain in my habdomen.

Corporal—Hab..omen be 'anged. Stomick, you mean. It is honly hofficers 'as habdomen.

Visitor—And how do you like your new little brother, Elsie?

Elsie—Oh, he's very amusing. It's better to feel that way about him, don't you think?

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Take out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

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Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Over 16,000 Farmer Shareholders are behind you when you consign your grain or sell on track to THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD., 160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS'

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THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR
Dealers wanted to handle the
CADILLAC MOTOR CAR
WINNIPEG GARAGE & SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Some territory still open for local agency.

Egg Marketing

Should be Delivered From Producer Direct to Consumer When Possible

The Ohio Experiment Station have recently published the result of an investigation that they have been conducting into the poultry industry of that state. Here are a few of the things they have to say about the marketing of eggs:

"The most serious objection to the present system of handling eggs is that the price paid for them, being to a great extent a reflex of the demand for strictly infancy stock, is a fictitious quality of the offering.

"The consumer who gets a poor quality of eggs from his grocer usually buys something else the next time he goes marketing and so lessens the demand and decreases the price. Thus the producer suffers for every nest egg stale or dirty egg that he takes to market, and he likewise suffers for the mould and odor imparted by the loose methods of the general merchant.

"He suffers for the careless handling of the transportation company; eggs in cases unprotected from the cold on a mail-way platform or hot freight cars, which are little less than huge incubators, deteriorate rapidly.

"He suffers from the mis-branding of the eggs in the hands of the retailer. He, as a producer, is one else, is interested in a more simple and more direct method of handling the product.

"A system that will secure the eggs from the producer to the user, i.e., on a graded basis, so that he will receive a first class price for a first class article, thereby giving a premium on freshness and cleanliness, would be most helpful.

"This, coupled with transportation under carefully guarded shipping conditions and honest treatment by the retailers, would result in putting into the hands of the consumer a clean, wholesome and nutritious product at a price much less than what is now paid for the very undifferentiated and at the same time would increase the profits to the producer.

"What is here suggested by the producer direct to the consumer it is an ideal way of marketing the product, but it can be used more extensively than it is; however, only a comparatively intelligent number can be handled in this way. The suburban and city poultryman should find this simulate much trade. Indeed, it is only by so doing that he can successfully compete with the cheaper production under farm conditions."

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Was Kitchener's Instructor

A veteran soldier who has just died at Stargill, county Donegal, Ireland, was one of the first drill instructors to take Lord Kitchener in hand.

Sergt.-Major James Pearcey enlisted in the Royal Sappers and Miners, and served in the world famous Crimea and Zulu campaigns, and earned the long service and good conduct medal and thirty-eight years' service, retiring thirty years ago.

Five of his sons are now in the army, one being an officer. His brother, Mr. Frederick Gordon Pearcey, was a member of the Challenger scientific expedition.

One son is interned in Holland, and another, James Frederick, is chief engineer of the Wanderer.

Blindness is less common in America than in most other countries; it has apparently decreased among the youngest classes of the population in the last half century; it is more prevalent among men than among women; it is very much more prevalent among Indians, and considerably more prevalent among negroes than among whites. The total number of blind persons in the world is roughly estimated at 2,390,000. At the census of 1910 there were 57,272 blind persons in the United States.

Paulham, the famous French aviator, who was out to help the Serbians some months ago, has been made a captain in the Serbian army for his gallantry in bringing an Austrian aeroplane to earth. It is interesting to recall Paulham at the outbreak of war, was not doing sensational aerial stunts, but growing flowers on his estate for the London market. He promptly abandoned this work and volunteered for service in the air.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts" run down" "out of sleep" suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, rheumatism, stomach, liver or blood troubles write for FREE sworn & legal medical book of 100 pages and valuable advice, sealed in THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. NO C.O.D. TRICK OR DECEPTION. Write to-day for the remedy for your self or friends. Don't delay. Send 10 cents for postage. Dr. Edouard Baudin, 1 Rue Caumartin, Paris, France. Dr. Le Clerc's Med. Co., Haverbrook Bldg., Hamilton, London, Eng.

BRITISH GRAND FLEET IS READY AND WAITING FOR THE ENEMY

GLIMPSE OF FLEET DOING ITS WATCHFUL WAITING

The Veil of Secrecy over the Naval Operations has been Somewhat Lifted and a Glimpse of the Fleet has been Obtained, Showing Thousands of Vessels Keeping the Seas Clear

For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations has been lifted when a correspondent recently visited the Grand Fleet and the great naval bases. At one naval barracks he saw dry docks capable of docking the largest dreadnoughts, which had been built since the war began. Maps were shown the correspondent showing where the German submarines had been sighted and on which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "destroyed sunk," and "sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time in the same spot in smooth water, it is taken for granted that a submarine's career has been ended.

When an officer was asked, "How do you get them?" his answer was: "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gunfire, sometimes by explosions, and in other ways we will not tell of."

All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport.

The admiral commanding at an important naval base told the correspondent that England had 2,300 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries outside the regular service, on duty in the work of blockading from the British Channel to Iceland, and in keeping the North Sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in their important part in overcoming the kind of naval warfare Germany wages.

As the correspondent left the officer with the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea and following the coast, turned into the harbor where the Grand Fleet lay at anchor, he saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some of the cruisers. "We keep at it all the time," an officer explained.

The practice of the cruisers finished, they steamed in fleet formation among the immense fields of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, while the destroyers and flotilla of destroyer crew nearer became line after line of dreadnoughts.

In the tint melting into the sea even the Queen Elizabeth, back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power unless compared with the inflexible, the flagship of the Grand Admiral himself, one of the vessels of the light cruiser squadron, which just had come in from "sweeping" the North Sea, as scouting is called.

Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up in every ship, and as the destroyer threaded her way, turrets were seen turning and guns being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Seaplanes which were sailing over the fleet had their home on a famous Atlantic liner which has carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the navy as the "Cat squadron," were the Lion and the Tiger, which sank the German armored cruiser Bluecher in the North Sea battle.

"This seems a sufficient denial of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea," said an officer.

Looking strange among the homogenous types of the 10-gun ships which belonged to the regular British navy was a Turkish twelve-inch gun dreadnought taken over at the outset of the war.

As the torpedo boat destroyer approached the flagship of the commander-in-chief, an officer pointed out Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as one of the two officers promenading the upper deck, with his hands behind his arms. From the quarter deck he can keep his eye on all the grey ships which form the fighting part of his command while others of his fleet of ships are abroad on different errands.

Quick of movement and of speech, tanned by the sea and by exposure consequent on constant duty and with only a broad band of gold lace differentiating him from the other officers, Vice-Admiral Jellicoe received his guests at the gangway. The admiral at fifty-seven years, is the senior of all the list, which includes vice-admirals at the age of forty-four. He is never without that telescope under his arm when he is on deck and officers say there is nothing which the young officers on watch see that he does not see.

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe received his guests through the ship, showing them the men at drill. He also called attention to the special machine practice of the gun spotters in firing, where the result of each shot is displayed.

The bluejackets are invariably strong and active men in the prime of life, for those kept drilling on the same ship since the war began. Their food is of the best in time of peace, as they are kept almost entirely at sea, and have sufficient exercise and good food. Misdemeanors of all sorts in the navy have decreased since the war began.

The Dardanelles

Destinies of Higher Civilization Hang on Issue of Fight in the Hellespont

Nations may buckle on their armor and go to war, but dominant factors invariably interpose to fix the place of decisive battle. This war is no exception to the general rule. Flanders hitherto has been the cockpit of Western Europe. There great and even immortal generals have contended to the death for control of this sphere of influence. Significant also is the natural fact that all the great historic campaigns for the control of Eastern Europe and Asia Minor have been decided in the Dardanelles.

That the Dardanelles has proved to be the rise and slumber of civilizations in the past is shown in an interesting article from the pen of Kimberly Review, by Dr. Walter Leaf, who assisted Mr. Lang and Mr. Myers to translate the Iliad. From the earliest times, as Dr. Leaf points out, the Black Sea, or Euxine, trade has been one of the most vital economic needs of the world. Twelve centuries before the Christian era the King of Troy, from his fortified castle at the mouth of the Hellespont, controlled that trade, which provoked attack, and led to the capture of the stronghold by the adventurous Greeks. Poetry immortalized the stories of Helen and Achilles, but the root of the trouble between the Trojans and Greeks was B.C. 1200 was the same as it is today. Germany in the Dardanelles is fighting for the control of the economic key. In the centuries that followed the sacking of Troy the Greeks strengthened their hold on the control and the trade of this waterway, and on this Athens established her empire. While Athens held the Hellespont, Greek civilization reached its pinnacle. With the capture of Sestos by the Spartan General Lysander this glorious era of Greek history came to a close. With her food supplies cut off starvation was inevitable.

Centuries later the curtain rises on another great act in the drama of history, with Rome as the mistress of the world, and important part of her economic was drawn from taxes on shipping, collected at Abydos, opposite Sestos at the narrowest point of the Hellespont. The downfall of the Byzantine empire came with its failure to defend this vital key. Sestos, taken in 1356, and Constantinople in 1453. Since that time the Turk has maintained his footing in Europe by his control of the great waterway through which Western civilization draws upon the vast resources of the eastern world. History is being forced, time and time the gateway to eastern trade and wealth is being forced, time and again the destinies of higher civilization hang on the issue of the fight in the Hellespont.—Toronto Globe.

The centenarian was being eagerly interviewed by reporters and was asked, among other things, to what he attributed his long life and good health. "Wall," the old man replied slowly, "I'm not in any position to say right now. You see, I've been bargaining with two or three of them patent medicine concerns for a couple of weeks, but I ain't quite decided yet."

A Sinister Influence

Germans Are Qualifying For the Position of the World's Outlaws

When the authentic histories of the war come to be written, considerable attention will be given to the part minister manner in which Germany has pitched mercenaries and their enemies —among whom she evidently includes those neutrals who are supplying munitions to her armies and navies.

The recent Mexican raids across the Texas border afford still another proof of this. Two companies were recruited and a third was spared merely because the raiders thought he was a German. The Texas sheriff, who came to the repeated calls on the traveling teachers who visit the garden or poultry plants for such pull it takes once a week, the critical feeling has entirely disappeared.

The parents generally seem to realize that they are taking part in what amounts to a real revolution in the methods and aims of country school education. No longer are the children to be stirred a little red schoolhouse educated directly away from the farm. Instead, the new training is intended to increase their love for the farm and to show them the opportunities which at present for a prosperous and happy life.

The farmers and their wives have risen splendidly to the occasion. Last month there were ten big country life festivals held in connection with the closing of the country schools for the year. Each was attended by hundreds of Cook county farmers. At each of these festivals, at which field games and athletic contests are part of the program, as well as pageants representing the great events in the American history, 140 automobiles were counted.

Already the country life directors and traveling teachers are planning for a big spring harvest festival which will be held this fall in different parts of the county. The festival's largest tent will be given up to an exhibition of the vegetables, fruit, poultry, etc., grown by pupils of the garden, field, and poultry clubs. The children will compete with their parents in these exhibitions among the same line will be shown in another tent.

In one neighborhood the parents have so far caught fire from observing the results of co-operation among their children that they are now attempting to organize a farmers' cooperative shipping and selling club with the intention of opening also a co-operative store and market.

Women and the War

They do not need any urging to help in this war, as in other countries, for they are more eager than the men, and, if less use has been made of their energies than in France or Italy, it is not for want of will on their part. They are being called upon more and more to replace and to supplement men's work and are gladly responding. This process will be greatly extended as military service becomes more general, and there is no doubt that our women will be equal to all the demands made upon them for such help. But it is less obvious that they also serve who only stand and save, and that the exercise of home economy is an essential method of helping in the war.—London Times.

Rural Schools About Chicago are Advanced

Garden and Poultry Clubs in Each District Hold Interest of Farmer's and Youth

(By Henry M. Hyde, in Chicago Tribune).

There are 2,500 new sign boards on the country roads of Cook county. Each of them points the way to the same direction—in the direction of the new education which is making the rural schools about Chicago the most advanced in the country.

Under the direction of County Supt. Tobin a school field and garden club, a poultry or canning club has been organized in each of the rural schools and 2,500 boys and girls have already been enrolled in them. On the farm where each of these pupils lives a signboard has been erected. It reads: "Rural Country School, Field and Garden Club."

Below each sign appears the name of the individual pupils. Recently there was held in Supt. Tobin's office the first meeting of the five county field directors, each of whom has charge of one of the divisions of the county for the purpose of receiving reports from teachers who are spending all their time this summer traveling the country roads, inspecting the work in progress and advising with the young gardeners and poultry raisers.

There is no other county in the country where such an organization for the encouragement of agriculture has been attempted. The meeting was therefore unique in America. It had as its aspiring to learn from reports of various directors and teachers the enthusiasm with which the new plan was being received.

The five schools which last year won the prizes of \$100 each offered by the Tribune for excellence in agricultural education, reported that of his total of \$500 money had been spent in buying a canning outfit and a small collection of practical books on agriculture. In most instances also three or four agricultural papers have been subscribed for and are kept on file in the school houses.

In one or two cases the garden clubs have made markets arrangements with the women's clubs in adjoining villages and regular out of door markets are held once or twice a week, at which the products of the children's gardens are offered for sale. Other teachers have accompanied committees of boys and girls to the state capital and have helped them to make arrangements there for the sale of their vegetables.

The country school poultry clubs have worked up quite a regular market for their eggs, shipping them by parcel post and express to regular customers in the city.

The canning clubs already have pretty hundreds of jars of cherries, strawberries and early vegetables. Most of the canned goods are consumed at home, but in the opinion of the parents, the children are given credit for the market prices of their product. Where there has been located one of the near considerable villages, many boys have established regular vegetable and poultry routes and call at the kitchen doors of the housewives on one or two morning a week.

There already is keen competition for the Tribune prizes offered for excellence in the work of the coming year. To the school in each of the five county districts which has made the greatest progress in agricultural education and results, will go a purse of \$500 to be used for a big silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, will be awarded to the individual boy or girl in each of the districts who in the judgment is most marked.

Especially interesting and important is the result of the country life work in bringing the parents of the pupils of the schools into the work. Last year some opposition was found to the plan by people who did not understand it. This season, largely owing to the repeated calls on the traveling teachers who visit the garden or poultry plants for such pull it takes once a week, the critical feeling has entirely disappeared.

MISS WILSON ON PROGRAM

President's Daughter to Address Wisconsin Teachers on School as Community Centre

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, has accepted an invitation of the community centre section of the Wisconsin State Teachers' association to address the convention in Milwaukee on Nov. 4. Miss Wilson's topic will be "America's Opportunity—Every Schoolhouse the Community Centre and With the School Principal the Community Secretary."—Chicago Tribune.

The Gas Caught the Germans

"There is a grim humor in a story which comes from Petrograd," says a London, Eng., paper. "Three thousand Germans, preceded by the usual asphyxiating cloud, and with the wind nicely behind them, advanced gally to storm a fort at Osovieres.

"Then suddenly the wind changed; the gas rolled back upon the advancing host, and the filthy cloud, combined with the enemy's guns, practically annihilated the column, and of three thousand left but three. The wind can be a dangerous ally."

German Barbarities Are Beyond Belief

Ghastly Revelations of Cruel Cowardice and Barbarity

There has been a common desire, even in the English empire, to discount stories of cruelty and barbarity told of the German armies. Brothers generally discount them to some extent, simply because the British mind hesitates to believe that any civilized nation can be guilty of so much baseness.

Every now and then some more than necessarily generous person is heard to say that "probably things are not as bad as reported." You must take the stories with a grain of salt." Make no mistake about it. Our enemy is a maniac determined to win by any means. To him fair is foul and foul is fair. A day or two ago we read of the crucifixion of a London soldier, but that is only a drop in the bucket. Some months ago we had Lord Bryce's report on Belgium, which ought to satisfy anyone that the German atrocities there were both premeditated and carried out by men, and official calculation. Last month a French commission of inquiry had the same sad story en masse of the most shocking crimes.

The whole report of this French commission is a ghastly revelation of cruel and premeditated barbarity. The Crown Prince's army seems to have been most abandoned of all. Deliberately bullets and projectiles have been not only ordered by individual officers, but manufactured in large quantities with a view to causing more torture. Wounded and helpless men unwounded prisoners have been conducted on a wholesale scale, on the slightest pretext or on no special order, as when the notorious general Stenger ordered at Thiaville that no more prisoners were to be made, that even wounded men shot in bodies of 30 and 40, and shut up in barns and burned to death." Even women and children Frenchmen have been kicked to death, or had their own bayonets driven into their bodies as they lay on the battlefield. The report frequently speaks of German officers, executed for the crime of committing this devilish work. The Havrar particularly distinguished themselves in shooting prisoners in batches or smashing their skulls with the butt-ends of rifles, and this sometimes let die, or operated on with mutilating and unnecessary brutality. Women and young girls too were treated with the utmost barbarity. They were outraged and defiled upon with every circumstance of treachery.

Facts like these, published in official reports of the French government, must be burned into our memories. Let us not forget. Pardon for us is and be under no circumstances. The German professes to hate not the French, but the British alone. What have we, then, to expect from such blackguards if we do not smash them?

Tidal Prohibition Wave

Sentiment in Favor of Prohibitory Laws Rapidly Spreading

A few days ago the inland revenue department of Washington, D.C., published its annual report, which showed a large increase in the consumption of both spirituous liquors and tobacco. The explanation ordinarily given is probably correct—viz., the solemnizing effect of an almost world-wide war—but there may have been other causes which operated them the widespread and progressive sentiment in favor of total abstinence drinking places. Some light is thrown on this aspect of the case by a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor of Boston.

According to the Monitor a prohibition law has been passed by every Virginia for a year, and the commission charged with the duty of enforcement, it is stated that "violation of the criminal laws" have been cut down one-half, and serious rioting might be obtained from every one of the eighteen "dry" states. The population of the territory within which it censed drinking places have been reduced from thirty-five to seven millions, and more than seventy per cent. of the area of the whole country is now under "dry" rule. The greater part of the remaining states there will be enough of prohibition contests this year to bring the number of the "dry" area it all of the pending contests end in favor of prohibition.

The Monitor inclines to the belief that the recent spread of prohibition is due to the fact that the nation on the result, and it speaks of the possibility of the abolition of the liquor traffic as the next big thing brought about at the next municipal election. Both parties in the "interests" are giving attention to the coming struggle, for which they are preparing as they have never prepared in any previous campaign. They have abundance of funds, and are publishing and circulating literature for and against the abolition of the liquor traffic would be sufficient to fill many thousands of men and inflict hardships on their families.—Toronto Globe.

A New Military Unit

Special Battalions of Pioneers Going to the Front

A special body of pioneers is to be recruited in Ottawa and other Ontario cities. Another is to be recruited in Montreal. It is to go to the front to be attached to the two Canadian divisions there, the western battalion to be attached to the second division. Both battalions will go to the front as complete units.

This is a new military unit. Its duties will be engineering duties, such as digging trenches, throwing bridges and constructing roads under shot and fire. Hitherto engineers only have done this work, but now the new battalions, which will have the status of an infantry regiment, will be so organized that it "will be able to protect itself even in the matter of machine guns.

WHY THE BANKER AND FARMER SHOULD BUILD UP THE HOME TOWN

TEAM WORK IS NEEDED AMONGST BUSINESS MEN

Strong Plea for a Movement to be Inaugurated by Bankers and Business Men for the Bridging of the Gulf Between the Town People and the Farmer

(By J. R. Moorehead, in the Banker-Farmer.)

There are at least twice as many people living in our smaller cities, towns and villages as live in our fifty great cities. The home market of our farming population living about these smaller cities and towns is just twice as great as the city market. Yet we hear much that would lead one to believe that all of the people in this country to be fed by the producers on the farms are to be found in the great centres where the high cost of living seems now, more than ever, the one great subject talked about, and to be considered. Yet, the home market of the farmer is the largest and best market, right at his door where he can bring his produce every working day in the year and get it into the consumer direct, without the intervention of any middleman whatsoever, and secure therefor every cent without any profit or commission to any middleman whatsoever.

In these nine states, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio and Penn sylvania, 6,956 towns have lost population, notwithstanding the fact that the population of the country has increased in the decade covered, 21 per cent., and in the 78 county seats in these nine states, 217, or nearly 2 per cent. of them, have lost population, while the county seat, in many instances the centre of most of the activities of the county unit along the line of the railroads, collecting taxes and in other directions. And, strange to say, this tendency of the decline of the town is not confined to the inland and most thickly settled part of the country.

What does this mean to you and to me, and to all of the forty million people living in these towns? It means this, a continued loss of business; it means depreciation in property values in the town; it means a depreciation in farm land value, for the better the town the better the farm value there is to the land because of its proximity to the town; it means less deposits in the banks of the town, and that you will have less money to lend to the farmer and to the business man; it means the loss of the young to stay in the towns; it means that the boy is not going to be a farmer unless the town affords some attraction; it means economic ruin to many of our best farms and to the consequent loss of profits for the country and states in matters of handling our social and political problems in these towns! It means this, a continued loss of business; it means depreciation in property values in the town; it means a depreciation in farm land value, for the better the town the better the farm value there is to the land because of its proximity to the town; it means less deposits in the banks of the town, and that you will have less money to lend to the farmer and to the business man; it means the loss of the young to stay in the towns; it means that the boy is not going to be a farmer unless the town affords some attraction; it means economic ruin to many of our best farms and to the consequent loss of profits for the country and states in matters of handling our social and political problems in these towns! It means this, a continued loss of business; it means depreciation in property values in the town; it means a depreciation in farm land value, for the better the town the better the farm value there is to the land because of its proximity to the town; it means less deposits in the banks of the town, and that you will have less money to lend to the farmer and to the business man; it means the loss of the young to stay in the towns; it means that the boy is not going to be a farmer unless the town affords some attraction; it means economic ruin to many of our best farms and to the consequent loss of profits for the country and states in matters of handling our social and political problems in these towns!

What are we as bankers and business men, going to do about it? What does your banker think about it? First of all, it needs team work, co-operation, and harmony between business men, and second, by all of these and the farming communities here and there, are many things that bankers and business men in these towns who are disloyal to each other—a lack of co-operation and competition and business rivalry have tended to make enemies of us, rather than friends and co-workers. The local druggoods man cannot supply the wants of the banker, and the banker can get no stock that is not fine enough—hence, they trade by mail or visit the department stores, and the result is a one half to a town that is good enough to live in is good enough to spend your money in, and that constitutes your money where you make it you are sucking the life out of your town and you will have to move. The lumberman and the hardware merchant and their families are guilty of the same kind of unfair practice, and then they wonder why the town does not improve, and that its business is not what it should be. Let me ask, for example, is there for the local dry goods store to carry its stock goods fine enough for the banker's, the lumberman's, and the hardware merchant's family? None whatever. This, being often the case, how can the banker expect the merchant, whose money he lends, to meet his obligations if there is taken away from him the only means whereby he may be able to meet them—his profits on goods sold to his neighbors.

The writer recently summed up in and stated in the following from one who was at one time the editor of a country newspaper in this state, when he said: "If you spend your money where you get it, you will be able to get it where you spend it."

The second great movement that should be inaugurated by the bankers and business men in that of bridging the gulf which exists between the town people and the farmer. It might be to the advantage of perhaps one person in ten thousand in this country to have this gulf made wider, but not one. There are many of our farmers, and men living in towns, who have been educated to believe that the home merchant is a thief and a robber, and that the local banker is no less guilty of sharp practices than the loan-shark of our cities. Thousands of them do not even give the home merchants a chance to supply their wants. (No wonder the home merchant does not carry the stock in size and quality to meet the demands of some of our communities. How can he? and why should he?)

They send the money away when they have the cash, and the home merchant is only of use to them when the crops fail and when the price is low. They hold their cash for later, and in the meantime the merchant becomes the banker, in that he lends his goods without interest and when he borrows the money from you in order to continue in business. Our farmer friends, our neighbors—best friends—have become estranged from us, and the magnificent work of developing this country and the town is a barrier to the prosperity and the co-operation, and to the good of all. In solving this problem we will not have to work upon all of our farmer friends and our neighbors, most of them are loyal to us and to their own town, but it is our duty to co-operate to stifle every movement working to augument this effort to take the trade of the farmer away from his home town. We should enlist every influence to join with us. Town is a great converter of interest in this country, which, if they could be brought together, and in the end they will when conditions become ripe, would work wonders for the good of all. I refer to the bankers and the business men of towns, the farm press and the country paper.

The movement inaugurated by the bankers leading to co-operation with other interests in the building up and spreading of efficiency of the farm, is the great necessities of the day. It will not succeed at the expense of the town people any more than country merchants and bankers located in the towns and smaller cities. They are vitally interested and should become a part and parcel of a great joint movement that will increase the productive ability of our farms. You cannot hope to accomplish this increase by the methods of the past. The great body of our people who are the nearest to, and the only ones to whom the farmers look for social and business support, are of extremity. It is a problem of today that of feeding the nation, which is already a consuming force that is gradually on the rise that cause the merchants and business men of the towns pledge their earnest support to the movement for the million dollars of them. They ask in return reciprocity on the part of our neighbors and friends in order that general prosperity may be the portion of all alike.

Our fourth great aim should be, in order to preserve ourselves, our communities and our interests, that the business men should become community builders. Community builders to the extent of plotting out the town limits, extending the influence of the commercial club and the business organizations to cover the country surrounding. It is the right privilege the most of my life to live in a community which as a large extent has accomplished this thing. We have found out by co-operation on the part of the banks and all the business men that the farming community about us was in hearty sympathy with every effort to meet conditions in a good out of town, and where I have lived, and where we as merchants and bankers have done is being repeated throughout the country. Many towns have already awakened to the situation; they are inviting co-operation: they are seeking light; they are spending money to learn the cause and remedy. But it is possible in their power to promote the feeling of friendship, and co-operation with all classes.

Radium Cheaper

Price Much Lower Than It Was During Times of Peace

Paradoxical though it may seem, radium is cheaper today than before the war.

The reason is that it is, after all, a luxury, and some people who hold large quantities of the world's limited supply wanted their money in some other more practical form when the war broke out. Before peace time radium bromide cost about £17-£18 a milligram.

Discussing the question of radium and the war with the secretary of the London Radium institute recently, a Daily Chronicle representative learned that by radium emanation—the interior gas which the radium salts have treated with radio-energy—it is believed that much may be done for the relief of sufferers who have contracted rheumatic complaints through severe exposure in the trenches.

It may be added that, now the continental spas are closed to the 50,000 patients who annually visited them from this country to enjoy the radioactive waters, our own home resources, both natural and artificial, for radium treatment should be more highly appreciated.—Daily Chronicle, London.

The real estate and buildings in the United States are taxed at a valuation of \$33,362,819,569, while property to the value of \$12,119,515,962 is exempt from taxation.

Is A Marvel Success

Victoria Market Gardener Grows Onions of Large Size Without Water

The success which can be made with dry farming in this district is strikingly manifest in an exhibit which was brought into the office of the Victoria and Island Development association and is now on view in the windows of the office in the Pemberton block.

P. G. White has two acres under onions at the corner of Burnside and Quadra roads, and has produced of his crop to a local firm. He will begin to harvest it during the coming week. Some of the onions exhibited are of an average weight of one pound and over. The variety is Yellow Globe. White put in seven Allies Craig, Wilfershid and Yellow Danvers. Not one of these failed to make its mark on the crop apart from the little rain there has been since the seed was put in, and that almost a mixture.

The excellence of the product is a marked demonstration of the possibilities of dry farming in the southern parts of Vancouver Island. What Mr. White has accomplished can be done by any market gardener or farmer in the district.—Exchange.

A number of Englishmen who were rejected by the recruiting officer talk of getting up a company of their own. They might call themselves the Refusiliers.—Boston Transcript.

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F. C. STEELE, Editor

And now Alberta will receive the ballot. Premier Sifton has said so. It is hardly probable however, that the tariff will take the place of fashions as a topic of conversation at afternoon teas.

Womens suffrage is all right. The men have suffered long enough. The burden will now be shared.

Premier Sifton will certainly be the "man of the hour" with the fair sex. Just how he will fare in the future with the other half of our population is a question which only time can solve.

"We're all poor, weak mortals after all,"—Premier Sifton at the next session. (prolonged cheers.)

But, speaking seriously, we are heartily in sympathy with the final emancipation of women Being a devotee of single blessedness ourself, we have no reason to logically oppose the measure. To oppose the proposal would be suicidal.

We hope the legislators will vote unanimously for the proposed Act.

The harvest is great and the labourers are few, was never more keenly realized than just now.

Threshing returns read like modern Arabian Night tales. But best of all, many are true.

We always suspected our friend Crowe, who recently joined the Aviation Corps, of being a "high flier."

We are gradually getting more and more into the dairy business in the south. Milk cans spell prosperity.

Public Notice

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA

Judicial District of Letbbridge

BETWEEN

The Great West Permanent Loan Company, PLAINTIFF

and

John Forbis Anderson, and Richard C. Harvey, DEFENDANTS

Pursuant to the Order of His Honour, Judge Jackson, Local Judge in Chambers, made in this cause bearing date the 28th day of January 1915, and the Order for Sale of His Honour, Judge Jackson, Local Judge in Chambers, dated the 29th day of April 1915, there will be sold with the approbation of the Judge of this Honourable Court, on Thursday the 7th day of October 1915, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon on the premises hereinafter described in the town of Raymond, in the Province of Alberta the following lands and premises; Lot three (3) in Block Thirty (30) according to a map or plan of the plot of Raymond of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Raymond 2039 I".

There is said to be on the premises a brick dwelling house containing six rooms, and a stable.

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid which has been fixed by a Judge.

Terms of payment: 20 per cent in cash and the balance within 60 days after the sale with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum

Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of Andrew Martin Heppler, the auctioneer, Cardston Alberta, or at the office of W. S. Johnston, Cardston aforesaid, Solicitor for the plaintiff.

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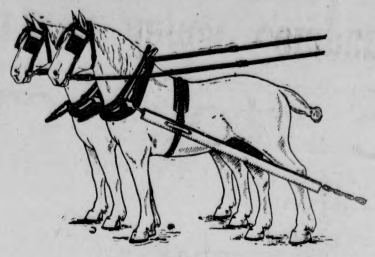

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